The Bee.

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THE GREAT MEDICINAL

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is just putting on the market. Rich "Onyx and Gold," "First Empire," "Oxydized Silver," and and all the new finishes.

Magnificent Onyx Tables, Mirrors, Etc. If you wish to look at beautiful goods, at summer prices, come in and we

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WILL HELP YOU.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at low prices; Wooden and Willow ware, hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Indian and Iced Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

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We must Redecorate and propose to sell all

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Honorable and square dealing every time. Ask your friends about us. Come in and examine our goods and learn our prices.

DRAPER & NUGENT.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Fair weather and warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

Lower Michigan—Fair weather and warmer, probably followed by showers; southerly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 3 p. m.: Fair weather and slightly warmer, followed by rain to-morrow; southeasterly winds.

LOCAL.

Sketch of Geo. P. Stevens.

News about the court house.

Doings to-day in police court.

Prominent Findlay man in trouble.

New city directory of Toledo just out.

Trinity cadets encamp at Put-in-Bay.

Wrecked steamer Sage will be rebuilt.

Ohio state board of pharmacy in session.

Particulars of a unique birthday dinner.

Labor news and notes of local interest.

Traveling man arrested for stealing a grip.

Bottle found in Lake Erie off Cedar point.

Trouble on the Robison lines not satisfactorily settled.

No quorum of gas trustees. Meeting last night postponed.

Toledo people at Columbus conferring with state board of equalization.

Important meeting of the board of education last night.

Meeting of city council and ways and means committee.

UNITED STATES.

Virginia statistics.

Opposition to Gompers.

A lynching in Kentucky.

A maniac mother's awful deed.

Secretary Tracy to go to Bar Harbor.

More toothpick boats for ocean service.

Democratic speakers for the Ohio campaign.

Miners send the soldiers home in Tennessee.

President Finney of the Soo road, resigns.

Death of the oldest woman in the United States.

Grand Army men want to carry guns through Canada.

Horrible treatment of men to go on sealing voyages.

Dr. R. Heber Newton writes on the church and creeds.

An Ohio farmer's wife's narrow escape from being buried alive.

Railroad pass question before the interstate commerce commission.

FOREIGN.

The Macdonald memorial.

Sir Hector Longevin refuses to resign.

An attempt to blow up Balmaceda's boats with dynamite.

Far Overdue.

New York, July 21.—Considerable anxiety prevails regarding the safety of the steamer Olinda from Oporty which is far overdue. She touched at St. Michaels on July 1, since when she has not been sighted.

FEARFUL TORTURE.

Fiendish Work by Arizona Apaches.

A Woman the Object of Their Viciousness.

Thrown Into a Ravine and Pounded With Stones.

She Was Lanced, Bruised and Left for Dead.

She Recovered Consciousness, and Crawled Sixteen Miles Over the Bare Rocks in Nine Days, and Tells of Her Awful Suffering.

San Francisco, July 21.—Mrs. William Page, of Phœnix, Ariz., tells a story of terrible sufferings and marvelous escape from the Apaches.

It appeared that William Kirkland Page and a few more Americans had established a camp in the mountains in the rear of the Canoa ranch, whence they went forth every morning for the purpose of cutting timber in the mountains, returning in the evening to camp.

Mrs. Page and a Mexican girl, aged about 12 years, were with them in the camp attending to the cooking.

One day in the latter part of February, shortly after the men had left for their work, a band of Indians, said to have consisted of 17, swooped down upon the camp, taking the woman and child with them.

A week later the Indians had surrendered to Capt. Ervell, had delivered the Mexican girl uninjured and Ervell had placed eight or ten of their number in irons and sent them under a strong guard to Fort Buchanan.

It appears that immediately after capturing her the Indians had lanced her in various places, and then had thrown her into a gully and thrown rocks at her until they thought life was extinct.

The night following being rather cool, she had regained consciousness, and as soon as her senses had so far recovered as to be able to decide what course to take, she commenced her terrible march, or rather crawling, fainting every now and then, until at last she reached the haven of security, Canoa Ranch.

An eye witness to Mrs. Page's sufferings says: "A courier had arrived in Tucson, requesting Dr. Hughes to proceed at once to Canoa ranch, as Mrs. Page had found her way to that place after having been out days, subsisting on grass roots, etc., and no water on the route.

"I hastened to Canoa ranch with Dr. Hughes, but he being on a fine horse and I on a mule, he hurried on alone. I made the best time I could with my macho, however, and arrived at Canoa only 40 minutes behind him. Thirty-five miles in a little less than four hours is pretty fair for a mule macho. There I saw the poor woman. But what a sight!

"Lance thrusts in both breasts and in numerous other places, bruises from rocks thrown at her by the Indians, almost everywhere covering her with blood, emaciated beyond description, her hands and knees and legs and arms a mass of raw flesh almost exposing the bones, caused by crawling over the cruel rocks, up hill and down hill, for nine days, she being unable to stand on her feet.

"Sixteen miles in nine days. You can imagine what she must have suffered. No water to quench the burning thirst, no water for her gaping wounds.

"The doctor, though having little or no hope, stayed with her faithfully until recovery was assured. Her strong constitution and the tender care bestowed upon her by Dr. Hughes and his family, who had hurried to her bedside, did wonders, and after several months she was entirely cured. Shortly before I left the territory to join the 'Cornfed army' I met her in the Sonotio valley, at some ranch, and if I had not known the lady I never would have recognized in the blooming woman before me the horrible sight which met my eye on that never-to-be-forgotten night."

To Go to Bar Harbor.

Washington, July 21.—Secretary Tracy is to go to Bar Harbor about August 1. He will be accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, who will arrive in New York from Europe in a few days.

Failure.

New York, July 21.—C. L. Riker, publisher, No. 101 Park place, made an assignment to-day with preferences. The secured liabilities are about $50,000 and the unsecured about $5,000.

LIKE MANY OTHER MEN.

Sir Hector Refuses to Hand in His Resignation.

He Prefers to Remain in Office and be Smeared Over With Wanamaker Whitewash.

Ottawa, Ont., July 21.—When the house adjourned last night a United Press correspondent asked Sir Hector Langevin what his intentions were in view of the demands for his resignation.

He replied that the testimony he would offer in his defense before the investigating committee would put an entirely different look on the matter, and added that he had no intention of resigning and that he was confident the committee would exonerate him.

The Congregationalists.

London, July 21.—At this afternoon's meeting of the international Congregational council a resolution summoning another council to meet in 1896 in the United States will be moved. A committee of 15 members—five from the British isles, five from the United States, and five from other parts of the world—will be appointed to make the arrangements necessary. A few of the ministers are opposed to this resolution, but otherwise it is supported on all sides and will undoubtedly be adopted.

Drunk While on Duty.

Washington, July 21.—First Lieutenant George H. Evans, of the Tenth cavalry, Company M, stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona, has been tried by a court-martial on the charge of being drunk while on duty and found guilty.

The records in the case have been received at the war department and Lieut. Evans will probably be dismissed unless the president decides otherwise.

Brazilian Duties.

Buenos Ayres, July 21.—In the chamber of deputies to-day a bill reducing the duties on raw sugar, petroleum, tea, rice and tallow was read for the first time.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

An Alliance Judge in Deep Water.

Topeka, Ks., July 21.—Word was received to-day that B. A. Burr, the man who had been ordered released by the state supreme court a day or two ago, had again been arrested and thrown into jail by Alliance Judge G. W. McKay.

The announcement created considerable comment among lawyers. It will be remembered that Burr was appointed by Judge Ellis, McKay's predecessor, as receiver for some mortgaged lands over which there was a dispute. When McKay was elected a motion was made before him to have Burr dismissed as receiver.

The motion was granted. Burr's attorneys immediately applied to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings, and Chief Justice Horton granted the motion and ordered the property to be left in the hands of Burr, he giving a sufficient bond. McKay, it is alleged, after the order was issued ordered Burr to turn the property over to the plaintiff, Albert Honeywell.

This Burr refused to do and McKay caused his arrest and fined him $50 for contempt of court and ordered him committed to the county jail until the fine was paid. When Sheriff J. R. Harris was ordered by the writ of habeas corpus to release Burr it was upon a bond of $1,500 to appear at the September term of the supreme court.

Bond was immediately furnished, but Burr had scarcely gotten out of the jail when McKay issued an order directing the sheriff to at once rearrest him. This was done. Murray and Foster of this city are interested in the case and they were greatly surprised when they heard the news of Burr's arrest.

It is freely stated that McKay has gone further in his disregard of law than was even anticipated by his most bitter opponents. It is believed that this is the first case known in Kansas of a district judge defying the authority of the supreme court, and the result of his actions will be watched with great interest.

This morning the attorneys for Burr submitted to the supreme court the necessary papers for having McKay arrested for contempt of court. Judge Valentine is the only judge now in the city.

A STREET CAR SUIT

Filed in the Supreme Court at Columbus.

The Toledo War Carried Up by the Consolidated Company.

Columbus, O., July 21.—Attorney General Watson this evening filed in the supreme court a petition in quo warranto style "the state of Ohio ex rel. the attorney general vs. the Toledo Electric Street Railroad company." The claim is set up that the company has abused its corporate authority.

The company was organized April 11, 1890, and the legislature gave it authority to appropriate property necessary for the use of existing street railway track for not more than one-eighth of the entire distance between the termini of the route as actually constructed.

The attorney general claims that this act is unconstitutional on the ground that it conflicts with section 26, article 2, in that it relates to the exercise of the sovereign power of eminent domain, is general, and does not have uniform operation throughout the state; that it conflicts with section 1, article 2, in that it purports to confer by special act the power of appropriating; that it is a special act conferring corporate powers; that it conflicts with section 19, article 1, in that it authorizes the appropriation of property already devoted to and in public use for street railway purposes to the use of another corporation for the same public purpose.

The questions involved are similar to those in the case of the Cleveland roads affecting the change from horse to electric power.

THE KETTLE BURNED DRY,

And a Terrible Explosion Resulted.

Two Persons Killed Outright and Several so Badly Injured They May Die.

Stanton, Mich., July 21.—A boiler explosion in which two persons were killed instantly and one was injured so that he died shortly afterwards, and several others were badly cut and bruised, occurred in Peter Bro.s' sawmill at Lakeview, this county, yesterday afternoon.

The list of killed is as follows: R. C. Gregory, Eddie Gregory, his son, aged 13 years, and E. G. Peter. Gregory, who was the fireman, was talking to his son near the door of the boiler room when the explosion occurred and both were horribly mangled and instantly killed.

E. G. Peter, who was one of the proprietors of the mill, was blown some distance and so fearfully cut and bruised that he died within an hour. Several of the other employes in the mill escaped with scalp wounds and bruises. The dome of the boiler and other large pieces of iron were blown from forty to fifty rods. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been lack of water.

Smuggling Chinese.

Rutland, Vt., July 21.—The Chinamen who were smuggled across the Canadian border at Franklin, Vt., have been sent back to Canada. They said they were brought to Cowansville, Quebec, by the Canadian Pacific road and thence smuggled across the border in a carriage by a white man. Rumors are afloat that every Sunday in the larger towns along the Canadian line Chinamen are seen, and that they disappear on Monday. They are harbored by Chinese laundrymen.

REPUBLIC MINE ON FIRE,

Number 5 and 6 Shafts a Roaring Furnace.

One Thousand Men Thrown Out of Work—No Telling How Long It Will Burn.

Marquette, July 21.—Fire broke out in No. 5 shaft house of the great Republic iron mine, at the village of that name, this county, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The surface fire was extinguished, but not before it had communicated to the timbering of No. 5 and 6 shaft, which are now burning fiercely. The fire is spreading under ground.

Part of No. 5 shaft hanging wall has already caved in, and the direct and indirect loss will be very great.

The night shift men escaped by another shaft.

The Republican employs about 1,000 men, and when the fire can be put out and production resumed it is impossible at present even to guess.

Getting Better.

Vienna, July 21.—Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, who is now known as Count Hartenau, is recovering from his recent serious illness.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Blue and the Gray Honor His Name.

Lexington Filled With Enthusiastic Soldiers.

The West Point of the Confederacy Turns Out to Fire a Salute and Usher in the Day.

Lexington, Va., July 21.—Thirty years ago to-day, on the battlefield of Bull Run, Gen. Thomas Jackson received the soubriquet of "Stonewall" Jackson, the name by which he is known the world over and which the southern people have since that time applied to him as a term of endearment. To-day the honor and respect in which he is held was testified to by a grand outpouring of ex-confederates, who assisted in the unveiling of a monument to his memory.

Thousands of people from all parts of the south have been pouring into Lexington for several days and the streets of the quiet old college town have been crowded with visitors.

Lexington put on its holiday attire in honor of the great event in its history.

The public building, business blocks and private residences are handsomely decorated. Red, white and blue is everywhere to be seen and the good old stars and stripes float in the breeze from hundreds of flag poles.

On many structures, national, state and confederate battle flags are artistically blended.

Not less than 30,000 confederates are in town. They have come from every state that cast its lot with the secessionists. Probably not less than 10,000 of the boys who wore the blue are also here and in the throngs in the street the blue raiment and brass buttons of the Grand Army of the Republic are to be seen on every hand.

To-day was ushered in by salvos of artillery from Rockbridge battery, Virginia's military institute, and the West Point of the confederacy.

At 11 o'clock the preliminary exercises were held on the campus of Washington and Lee university where a grand stand had been erected fronting the main building and overlooking a broad expanse of rising ground forming an amphitheatre equal to the accommodation of 40,000 people.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was the presiding officer and to the right and left of him on the grand stand were groups of surviving officers of the confederate army and navy and other prominent persons. With a few words of greeting Gen. Hampton introduced the Rev. A. C. Hopkins, D. D., of Charleston, W. Va., and who was chaplain of Stonewall Jackson's staff and who invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the country and especially commended to divine providence the welfare of the southern states.

Amid rousing cheers which continued for several moments, Gen. Jubal Early was introduced as the orator of the day, and the grizzled veteran who, as Gen. Hampton said in his introductory remarks, is probably the best informed survivor in the entire country on southern civil war history, eloquently dilated on the life, character and military achievements of the renowned warrior.

The poem by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the well known southern poetess, was the next feature of the program, but it was announced from the chair that she had been unable, as a result of enfeebled health, to fulfill her promise to prepare some appropriate verses.

As a substitute, Col. T. M. Semmes read the confederate war poems, "Stonewall Jackson's Way" and "Over the River." The pronouncing of the benediction brought this portion of the exercises to a conclusion, and the participants in the gathering at once began to form in line for the grand parade. Of this, ex-Gov. Gen. James A. Walker, the only surviving commander of Stonewall's brigade, was chief marshal.

Promptly at noon the firing of a cannon gave the signal for the head of the line to move. General Walker and his aides led the way. Then came the survivors of Stonewall Jackson's brigade; some on foot, others on horseback, and many old, enfeebled or crippled, in carriages.

Behind a band that tooted the familiar strains of Dixie, came the survivors of Staunton's, Poague's and Carpenter's brigades, two thousand of them, with Col. W. T. Poague in command. Then the surviving officers, Colonels Cummings, Gregsby, Edmonson and Williams. After these came carriages with the honorary guests, the orator, presiding officers, the sculptor of the statue, Mr. Valentine; Mrs. General Jackson, and W. E. Christian, of the New York Forum, who named his only daughter, Stonewall Julia Jackson Christian, with two little grandchildren of Jackson, Julia Jackson Christian and Thomas Jackson Christian.

In the third division were the members of the memorial committee under the auspices of which the money was raised for the statue, members of the Ladies' Jackson Memorial association, the general officers of the Confederate states army, including Gens. T. L. Rosser, George H. Stuart, Bradley S. Johnston, Fitzhugh Lee and Roger A. Pryor, together with the faculty and board of visitors and military staff of the Virginia military institute.

In the fourth division was the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, of the state of Maryland, and a large number of visiting veteran camps, including Lee camp of Richmond, the New Orleans veterans, Tiger camp of Salisbury, N. C., Winchester camp, and veteran organizations from Maryland, Washington city, Leesburg and Roanoke.

Behind the veterans came local cavalry companies with infantry and artillery and a company of sharp shooters.

The sidewalks along the line of march were packed with spectators and so were the windows and in many cases the roofs of the various buildings, and as one noted survivor after another was recognized cheers ran from block to block like the echoes of musketry.

A very cordial reception was given to Mrs. Jackson. Twenty bands furnished music, and the familiar strains of Dixie alternated with America, the Bonnie Blue Flag and other popular airs.

The route was so arranged as to include the grounds of the Virginia Military institute, where for 10 years Gen. Jackson was a beloved professor.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the main body of the procession had reached the cemetery, and not less than 30,000 people had surrounded the tomb and statue when the firing of a gun indicated that the exercises were about to commence.

As a prelude the bands rendered "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and then amidst rousing cheers little Julia Jackson Christian, granddaughter of the immortal warrior, gave a gentle pull to the cord, and the veil which had hidden the heroic bronze figure of Stonewall Jackson from sight fell away.

As the canvas fell to the ground the old survivors of Manasses, who composed the Rockbridge battery, fired a salute of 17 guns with the artillery used in that battle, while cheers from 40,000 throats rent the air. The procession then re-formed and returned to town, where lunch was served to the participants.

This evening a banquet will be tendered to 25 members of the Southern society of New York who, headed by Hugh M. Gordon, participated in the proceedings. A large number of union veterans were also tendered a lunch this afternoon, and in the procession the boys in blue were enthusiastically greeted.

The statue which was dedicated to-day is of bronze, nine feet in height and represents Gen. Jackson in full uniform, his coat buttoned tightly around him and his sword unstrung.

The body is erect, with the head uncovered, the eyes as if looking in distance. The face is taken from the dead mask and is an excellent likeness, while the clothes were modeled from the garments and equipments of the deceased general.

The hilt of the sword shows in large letters "U. S." This has created considerable comment. The pedestal is of Virginian granite, plainly dressed but beautiful in design. The statue faces the south. On the front is the inscription, "Jackson, 1824—1863."

On the rear of the pedestal the simple word "Stonewall."

Edward Valentine, of Richmond, Va., is the sculptor. Beneath the plinth is the crypt in which reposes the remains of General Jackson and his baby daughter.

The remains of General Jackson were removed at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 25 last from the grave in the city cemetery where it was interred at the time of his death and placed in the vault, the latter then being sealed up permanently.

It was Mrs. Jackson's request that the body should be removed in the night and that no one should know of it but the committee in charge. This request was strictly complied with.

It is now fifteen years since the movement for the erection of the monument originated. Its total cost was $25,000, all of which was contributed by ex-confederate veterans and southerners who revere the memory of Stonewall Jackson. Considerable aid was rendered by the ladies of the south and it is largely due to their efforts that the movement culminated in the success of to-day.

Fatally Stabbed.

White Haven, Pa., July 21.—Wm. Heislop was probably fatally stabbed last Saturday night at Fairview, a small village near the summit of the Wilkesbarre mountain, by Geo. Alliebough. Both had been paying attentions to a young woman named Annie Stout, and Alliebough stabbed Heislip in the presence of the girl because she preferred the latter. Alliebough is still at large.

The American Hog.

Paris, July 21.—The senate must ratify the bill removing the restrictions upon the importation of American pork before it can become law. Owing to the political crisis at present existing it is feared the ratification of the bill will not be accomplished without difficulty.

RYAN ON THE RETURNS.

He Explains His Position to the Bee

On the Matter of Mr. Warren's Election.

He Denies Any Guilty Knowledge of the Corruption Which Unseated the Toledo Man.

Columbus, July 21.—In reference to the alleged error in the returns of the Thirty-third district by which it is claimed the seat occupied by Mr. Hyatt, in the state board of equalization, was illegally held, and should have been given to Mr. Warren, Secretary of State Ryan to-day made the following statement: "As to the condition which is said to exist in regard to the election of a member of the board of equalization in the Thirty-third district, I have to say that officially or personally I know nothing about it.

"The first information I possessed in the matter I received from a reporter last Friday afternoon, who informed me that a mistake had been discovered in the returns from the Thirty-third senatorial district, which would show that Mr. Hyatt, who holds a certificate of election from that district, did not receive a majority of the votes cast in the district.

"Whether it is true or not I do not know. The secretary of state has no relation whatever with the returns of members of the decennial board of equalization.

"An abstract of such returns is sent to this office as a matter of public information, and not for the purpose of being passed upon by the governor and secretary of state as a board of state canvassers, which is the case with the election of all other state officers.

"The abstract sent to this office is not official; it is not even signed by the board of canvassers of the district from which it comes. The title to a member of the board of equalization depends upon the fact whether he holds a certificate of election from the clerk of the most populous county in his district or not.

"The returns of election for members of which a board are controlled by the law relating to the returns of state officers.

"A member of the board of equalization receives no commission from the governor and secretary of state, as is the case with other state officers. In other words, the election returns of a member of the board of equalization are filed in this office simply for publication and for public information, just exactly in the same way as other statistics.

"They are not passed upon by any board; they are simply published by the secretary of state; he has no information whether they are correct or false.

"I understand it is said that the secretary of state refused the certificates of election to the members of the present board of equalization.

"That is true, because the secretary of state has no power to issue a commission, and if he did issue such certificates they would not have been worth the paper they were written upon."

HAVE RAISED THE MONEY.

Dr. Frasch Enthusiastic for the New Road.

The Toledo & Western Will Soon be Booming Through the Land.

Metamora, O., July 21.—(Special)—Dr. G. F. Frasch, who is prominently identified with the new Toledo & Western railroad, is probably one of the most enthusiastic men here. He has done much in securing the right of way, the necessary money, etc., and quite confidently expressed himself to the Bee correspondent that Metamora had raised more than the amount required.

"The people are anxiously waiting for work to commence, said the doctor, "and are still more desirous of seeing the road in operation. We have raised more than the company required, but the extra amount raised had to go in securing a small piece of the right of way. Thus far eleven-twelfths of the right of way has been secured and the balance can be had without much trouble. There is not a man here who does not favor the project and all will answer to the call when the company so desires.

"It certainly will be a grand thing for this place and will make this place a market for home products which heretofore have gone to other places."

Dr. Frasch built himself a new house on the strength of the proposed road, and is one of the prime movers and ardent supporters of the affair.

Currency Is Scarce.

London, July 21.—The scarcity of currency has caused extreme tension in monetary circles. The premium on a pound sterling is 15 per cent.

LYONS IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

They Are Glad That the Toledo and Western Bee Line Is Coming.

Lyons, O., July 21.—(Special)—While the residents of this place have not done very much since the recent announcement of the new road, still all of those interested stand the same now as they did when the matter was first launched.

Dr. Brower while conversing with a Bee correspondent said: "Most of the right of way can be secured and furthermore all of the money can be raised. The men who gave their notes one year ago are just as enthusiastic now as they were then. I am of the opinion that if some of the officers of the road would drop in and see us it would help matters wonderfully. The largest part of the right of way can be secured without much expense."

M. E. McDowell Dead.

Philadelphia, July 21.—Marcellus E. McDowell, head of the Durham Tobacco company, died yesterday at his country place, "Marcella," in Germantown, of Bright's disease. Mr. McDowell, who was 54 years of age, had been ill for two months. The firm have branches in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, and also have agencies in Europe. The firm are also sole agents and part owners of the "Blackwell Durham tobacco factory," which is the largest establishment of its kind in the world.

Mr. McDowell was a director in the Manufacturers' bank, Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad company, Atlantic City Water company and other corporations.

DO THEY SCENT TREASON?

What Means the Sudden Police Raids.

An Alleged Guelph Conspiracy Leads to the Invasion of Many Homes.

Berlin, July 21.—The police made hundreds of domiciliary visits in the cities and villages of Hanover on Friday and Saturday to determine the truth or rumors that a treasonable Guelph movement was in progress.

The search was ordered by President von Bennigsen. Scores of compromising letters and documents were seized, and although the contents of them have been kept strictly secret, Hanover papers claim to have information that the confiscated papers prove the existence of a widespread Guelph conspiracy against the imperial government.

It is said that treasonable clubs and unions to promote the Guelph disaffection toward the empire have been subsidized and managed by numerous agents of the Duke of Cumberland.

The Germania, the organ of the clerical and Guelph party, protests that the movement in question exists only in the minds of leaders of the government, who intend to make it an excuse for suppressing the entire Guelph party.

The seized documents, it is said, will be used in the next session of parliament as evidence of justification of such action. The whole matter will probably be ventilated in a series of state trials, and it will then be learned whether or not the Princess Frederica, of Hanover, is implicated in the movement.

Her husband, Baron Ramminger, is assumed to have been the duke of Cumberland's right hand man in the organization of the clubs and unions. Both he and his wife were recently guests of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

Emperor William II. has informed the queen that he intends to take incisive action in the affair, which, in view of his desire for England's friendship, he hardly would have done had he not been able to show proofs in support of his resolution.

Buying Silver.

Washington, July 21.—The treasury department yesterday purchased 575,000 ounces of silver at $1.003 and $1.004 per ounce.

One million six hundred thousand ounces were offered. The department having purchased the amount of silver required by law in July, no further purchases will made until Monday, August 3.

An Overdue Tea Ship.

Tacoma, Wash., July 21.—Great anxiety is felt regarding the overdue tea ship, Guy C. Goss, which sailed from Japan loaded with a $500,000 cargo of tea on June 10. She is 40 days out, while the trip is usually made in about 20 days. Reported storms on the ocean tend to increase the anxiety.

Destroyed by Fire.

Haverhill, Mass., July 21.—Fire in the Dungin building on Washington street early this morning, caused a damage of $20,000. The principal losers are J. H. Dungin & Sons, J. W. Greenlay & Son and Charles Griffin, all shoe manufacturers.

ANOTHER PARNELL FIZZLE.

The Once Great Man Dropping from Position.

No Self Respecting Irishman Will Attend the Gatherings Gotten Up in His Behalf.

London, July 21.—Mr. Parnell's meeting at Newcastle Sunday evening was very disappointing to the ex-leader in respect to the attendance, the hall being only two-thirds filled. It must have also been rather mortifying to Mr. Parnell to find that no Irishman of local prominence was present, and that it was necessary to make an Sunderland man chairman.

Mr. Parnell's speech was repeatedly interrupted by irrelevant questions regarding the health of "Kitty," for information concerning whom several members of the audience seemed quite solicitous.

At points where in the ordinary course of things applause would have been in order, mischief-makers seldom failed to raise a cheer for Gladstone, and the demonstration made by the disturbers was at least as noisy as that made by the supporters of the speaker.

Mr. Parnell indulged in severe abuse of the liberals, as usual since his misfortunes began, but exempted John Morley from the bitter invective which he poured out upon the other Gladstonians.

Mr. Morley will perhaps prefer to have been abused along with the other subjects of Mr. Parnell's hatred, for the orator did him anything but a favor by declaring that More-y told him last autumn that he feared Gladstone's home rule bill would cause anger and surprise among the Irishmen.

A denial from Mr. Morley may now be expected, unless that gentleman thinks Mr. Parnell's statements are no longer worth noticing.

Killed by the Cars.

Dalton, O., July 21.—William Conold, aged 21 years, was killed instantly by being caught between a heavy timber extending over the end of a car and a box car. His skull was crushed and death resulted instantly. He was buried by the order of J. O. A. M. and the Brotherhood at Dalton cemetery to-day.

Macdonald Memorial.

London, July 21.—The committee having in charge the Sir John Macdonald memorial fund held a meeting to-day with Lord Dufferin presiding. It was resolved to invite public subscriptions to the testimonial to the late Canadian premier. It is proposed to place the memorial in St. Paul's cathedral.

SENT THE SOLDIERS HOME

No Blood Has Yet Been Shed in the Mines.

Convicts and Troops Hustled Out of the District.

The Miners Put Them Aboard of a Freight Train and Sent Them on Their Way Rejoicing.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 21.—The crisis came at Briceville yesterday about 11 o'clock, when the miners and a crowd of sympathizers from the surrounding country gathered around the camp of the state militia and captured the troops and convicts, marched them off to the depot and put them on a train and shipped them to Knoxville.

The camp was on a little knoll in a hollow and surrounded on all sides by mountains. The miners and their friends, to the number of twelve or fifteen hundred, were divided into four equal squads and approached on the four sides of the square which the camp was formed in.

The miners sent up a flag of truce and sent in a committee to the officer in command. The committee notified the officers that they had come to take the convicts peaceably, if possible, by force if necessary. The officers parleyed awhile and then agreed to surrender. The troops were allowed to keep their arms and ammunition, and they, with the convicts, were marched to the train.

They were loaded in box cars or whatever could be had and the entire lot sent to this city. They arrived here about 4:30 o'clock. The troops to the number of 107 all told went to the armory of the Knoxville rifles, where they now remain awaiting the orders of the governor. The miners made them promise not to return to Coal creek. The convicts were taken to the jail, locked up and fed.

The city is now intensely excited. Leading men of all political parties say the law must be upheld. Sympathy, which had been entirely on the side of the miners, is now again strong for their lawless act at the time when everything was being done to relieve the situation.

Gov. Buchanan's administration is that of the alliance, and some of the politicians are discussing what the alliance will do, but the great mass of citizens say the law must be observed and that Gov. Buchanan must enforce the law regardless of cost.

The sentiment here is that he must send all the state troops, who are few and poorly organized, to the front at once and put experienced men and officers in charge. It he has not force enough he must call for volunteers.

A report has been circulated here that he asked the president for 500 regulars but the truth of this cannot be verified. It is known that the leaders of the mob were not miners either last week or yesterday. One, Eugene Merrill, led them in each instance. He is a "Jim Crow" merchant at Briceville, but said to be a determined man.

He spoke in reply to Govenor Buchanan last week and really treated the governor with indignity. Other leaders are known and sentiment here is that they must be arrested and taken to Nashville as the law provides and punished.

The miners have appointed a committee to say what dispatches shall be sent out and what not, and this committee or some one of it is in the telegraph office all the time and reads all the matter sent out by the newspaper men.

The committee, whether self-appointed or by the miners' organization, is so acting, and told the operator on duty at the key that if he did not let them read the messages they would cut the wire.

The wire is a private one and does all the business, including railroad and train dispatching. There are reports that the railroad company will call for special detectives to guard their property.

There is another bad feature connected with the affair which has not yet been brought out. That is the conduct of the militia that has been on these grounds. Yesterday many were allowed to go outside to get food, and they mingled freely with the miners. These troops told the miners that they did not want to guard the d——d convicts and to come and get them at once, that they would not fight them for the convicts.

A Chattanooga company whose members largely belonged to trades organizations has especially acted badly and made the statements to the miners. Citizens here say that the act of the mob is a direct insult to the governor.

As the troops were marched off, the miners jeered and hooted them, and yelled "tell Buck to send some more dudes; we will eat them as fast as they come."

The mob celebrated its victory by cheering, carousing and shooting. It should be stated that a force of 500 men, properly equipped and led, could subdue the entire party, for they have no idea of openly facing a good force.

They knew from the statements made them that the troops would not fight, but everyone feels that the mob has made a bad mistake and that they will be subdued. In other words, they have lost public sympathy.

It is reported here that 10 companies of state militia are en route with arms and a gatling gun, and that they will be taken to Coal Creek at once. The report also come from Coal Creek late this afternoon saying the miners declare that no troops can be landed there. There are threats that they will wreck the trains or burn railroad bridges.

The miners, it should be stated, are getting the best wages ever paid them and make from $80 to $150 per month, according to how expert a man is and how steady he works. When the miners made the attack on the camp to-day Lieutenant Chandler, of the Knoxville rifles, saluted the colonel as a volunteer to fight the mob with his 20 men.

EXCITEMENT STILL GREAT.

Entire Militia Force of Tennessee Ordered Out.

Coal Creek, Tenn., July 21.—10 a. m.—The mountains about Coal Creek are filled with miners and mountaineers armed with Winchesters. It is estimated that 3,000 are in the brush awaiting the turn of affairs.

The Tennessee entire militia and some artillery from Georgia are expected on special trains within the next six hours.

Intense anxiety is felt as to the outcome of the trouble. Large quantities of ammunition and provisions have arrived at Knoxville for the troops. The stockade in the valley is deserted, but will be occupied by troops to-day.

Cannot Get the Money.

London, July 21.—Judgment was given to-day in the action brought in the interest of Mrs. Maybrick against a life insurance association to recover $10,000 insurance upon her husband's life. The court decided that as Mrs. Maybrick had murdered her husband, she could not recover the amount for which his life was insured.

Two Years For Swindling.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 21.—Arthur Van Saun, the alleged New York cigar agent, convicted of check swindling, was yesterday sentenced to two years and two months imprisonment.

Spurgeon's Condition.

London, July 21.—Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon passed another restless night and is this morning very much exhausted.

DR. NEWTON'S DEFENSE.

An Interesting Book on Church and Creed.

What Heresy Consists of to His Mind.

It is Not So Much Erroneous Thinking as Conceited Thinking—An Appeal to Public Opinion.

New York, July 21.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' church, whose sermons this year have been arousing such a tremendous amount of excitement among his brethren and the laymen of the Protestant Episcopal church, has come out against his critics with a little book entitled "Church and Creed."

The book is made up of three of his sermons upon his criticised actions and the correspondence that has passed between him and Bishop Potter.

Dr. Newton in his introduction says plainly that he is simply putting forth his position and that of his church before the bar of public opinion in "Church and Creed."

The book is the only answer he will make to the various charges against him, unless, as he earnestly desires, the bishop gives him a formal opportunity of defending his position before the committee now sitting on the case. "Church and Creed" is from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and a large edition has been prepared of this most important work.

The first of the three sermons was preached last April on the Sunday following the appearance in the daily papers of a letter to Bishop Potter remonstrating against the alleged uncanonical practices of certain clergymen of the diocese in inviting non-Episcopally ordained ministers to speak at special services in their churches.

Dr. Newton knew that he was among the "certain clergymen" named in the letter, which was signed by about one-third of the clergy of the New York diocese, and by some fifty laymen, and he met the letter not in its legal aspect, but on the high ground of principle the very next Sunday morning.

The other two sermons were preached last June on the two Sundays immediately following the publication of another letter to the Bishop, signed by twelve presbyters of the diocese, which called attention to the "grave and widespread rumors" which were abroad concerning Dr. Newton's "alleged violations of the doctrine and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal church," and of his holding and teaching publicly or privately and advisedly doctrine contrary to that held by our Church."

Dr. Newton only carries his side of the question before the bar of public opinion because his accusers made haste to put their charges before the same tribunal. He says in his preface:

"The issue is becoming clear cut now, thanks to not a few such actions as those of the excellent gentlemen who have lately come forward to define the church's position. It is nothing less than this, is the Protestant Episcopal church a sect or is it a church? Is the church to be Catholic, falsely so called, or is it to be truly Catholic? Is her churchliness to become a synonyme for narrowness and intolerance, for bigotry and obscurantism, or is it to stand for comprehensiveness and charity, for that piety which is the love of God 'with a l' our 'mind!'

"Is churchmanship to mean merely ecclesiasticism—the worship of merely mediæval polity, and estrangement from Protestantism and an affiliation with Romanism, a foundling of the church's order upon a theory of the church, and thus the turning of its beneficial institutions into a baleful institutionalism?

"Is her orthodoxy to mean merely dogmatism—the stiffening of a fluent faith into a rigid formula, the sacrifice of the spirit to the letter, of the substance to the form, of the permanent to the transient in theology?

"Is her theological conservatism to be that which knows no progress, which holds on to the past so as to forfeit the future, which closes the era of inspiration by the date of the last general council, and knows no truth born since the last of the fathers died?

"Are her creeds to rest on a theory of creeds, a theological 'ism,' destitute of true authority, antagonizing the modern mind, ostracising intellectual freedom, forcing upon the energy a loyalty to church which is disloyalty to truth, fixing faith in final forms, thus again to create the painful necessity to which St. Paul referred when he said, 'We walk by faith, not by form!'

"Or, are our churchmanships and orthodoxy to be sympathetic toward all true life and all living truth; concerned more with the substance than the form of institutions; interested in the spirit rather than the letter of the creeds; inclusive, not exclusive, in polity and in faith; recognizing the actual Christendom of this nineteenth century and conforming our polity to providence, subordinating all 'isms' about the church to the spiritual life and practical power of the church; holding by the faith and holding to no opinions about the faith; grounding belief in the common reason of man's spiritual nature, as the Voice of the Divine Logos, and by that common reason proving all things; reaching forth to all knowledge as the revelation of the spirit of truth, and turning the church's face toward the future to welcome all fresh light, and by it reread our ancient creeds?"

"Nothing less than this, as it seems to me, is the issue before us in the Protestant Episcopal church—an issue shortly to be determined in one way or the other, laying, therefore, upon the clergy of this generation the solemn responsibility of thinking their minds into clearness and of delivering their souls in all faithfulness and courage."

The rector further along has this to say of heresy: "Heresy is not so much erroneous thinking as conceited thinking—thinking one's own individual opinions into opinionativeness and clothing them with authoritativeness as matters of 'the faith,' thus disputing, dogmatizing and denying instead of cherishing conformity to the creed which expresses the common consciousness of the church by recticence concerning its questioned minor matters, as far as honor allows, and by hearty affirmation of its unquestioned, essential verities. Schism is wilful separation from the common church, whether that separation be from the wilfulness of such heresy run to seed or from the wilfulness of that other heresy run to seed whose name is 'orthodoxy'—the opinionativeness of the majority."

Here Dr. Newton appropriately quotes, "From such heresy and schism may the good Lord deliver us."

In speaking of the struggle for light and rationalism that is going on to-day in every religion, from ancient Buddhism down, Dr. Newton says:

"A new synthesis of religion seems oncoming. God is preparing a surprise for his children. Will they open their eyes and throw back the shutters and let light in? The supreme question for religion to-day is whether it can revitalize its forms of faith and thus regain its hold upon the minds of men."

After building up this platform of his interpretation of heresy and schism, Dr. Newton prints the three sermons before mentioned, which were all given in the Herald at the time of their delivery. Their explanatory titles are "Fold or Flock? Christianity not Ecclesiasticism;" "The Nicene Creed a Franchise of Freedom and a Charter of Comprehension," and "How to Read a Creed—The Principles of Creedal Interpretation."

"Church and Creed" concludes with the two letters of complaint to the bishop and Dr. Newton's letter to the bishop asking for a trial, all of which are familiar to everybody who has been following the controversy. Dr. Newton devotes also a few pages to a dissection of the Nicene Creed and of the origin of the belief in the virgin birth.

Took a Good While to Act.

Washington, July 21.—The state department has telegraphed Consul Neill at St. Stephen, N. B., instructions to investigate and report upon the alleged seizure of American fishing vessels by the Canadian revenue cruiser "Dream" off Eastport, Me., and has accepted the treasury department's offer of a United States revenue cutter to make a similar investigation and report.

A MAD MOTHER'S DEED.

She Kills Her Three Children and Herself.

Remarkable Coolness of the Woman in Preparing the Children for the Awful Deed.

Nashville, Tenn., July 21.—Mrs. Patty Lochridge, wife of Mr. Thomas Lochridge, shot her three children and herself about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon at her home, three miles south of Spring Hill, Maurice county.

Mrs. Lochridge was 30 years of age, her eldest child 4 years old, the second 3 years old and the third 4 months old. The awful deed was done with a double-barrelled breech-loading shotgun.

Mr. Lochridge went to church, leaving his home in its usual state of quietness. His wife had been complaining for some time past, but on that particular afternoon she was no worse than during the past week. The children were playing around as usual, and there was not the slightest hint of the frightful tragedy so soon to be enacted.

About three o'clock he returned to the little home he had left and found the front door locked. This seemed strange to him, but concluding that his wife had gone on a visit, he went around the house intending to enter by the back door.

This, too, was locked, and he was compelled to force a window sash in order to gain an entrance.

He had never known his wife to so securely fasten the house, and as he climbed through the window a strange feeling of impending evil came over him. Not, however, until he had gone into the living room, the place where he had spent so many pleasant hours, did the full meaning of the sealed doors and windows burst upon him.

There upon a pallet, neatly arranged, lay his three darlings, dead, and across the room, with her feet turned to theirs, was his wife, their mother, cold in the grasp of the grim destroyer.

A double-barrelled breech-loading shot gun, his companion on many jolly hunts, lay between them. As near as can be learned from the surroundings, Mrs. Lochridge had drawn up her children's clothes one by one, placed the gun against their hearts and fired. Then she placed them side by side on a pallet which she had made for the purpose and arranged their dresses neatly about them.

Standing at their feet and probably gazing down upon them, the distracted mother placed the muzzle of the gun at her own heart and sent her own soul to follow her children.

WANT A NEW HEAD.

Gompers Has Been Too Long in Office to be Useful.

Chicago, July 21.—At a meeting yesterday of the Trades and Labor Assembly, representing the various trades' unions of the city, delegates decided to ask all affiliated labor organizations to refuse to indorse Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as candidate for the office of president at the next national convention. Gompers resides at New York and has been president for the last eight years.

They expressed the opinion that the president has lost touch with the labor movement during his prolonged tenure in office. They will press for an amendment to the constitution limiting the office holding ability of any one man to three consecutive terms at the outside.

TRYING TO SPOIL THE FIGHT

St. Paul Citizens Enter a Strong Protest.

Nevertheless It is Expected that Hall and Fitzsimmons Will Do Battle To-Morrow.

St. Paul, Minn., July 21.—A host of people from all parts of the country arrived here last night and this morning for the purpose of taking in the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight on Wednesday.

There seems to be little doubt in their minds that the fight will come off per schedule, judging from the large number of tickets purchased at the club's headquarters at the Ryan Hotel.

It is fully expected that the seating capacity of the log amphitheater will be completely sold by night. The managemen have no fear that the fight will be not take place.

Yesterday afternoon a complaint was filed, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Robert Fitzsimmons, one of the principals in the coming mill. It was sworn out by William P. Landon. The fact was at once telegraphed to White Bear, and Fitzsimmons and his trainer are now hiding.

The mass meeting last night called together 5,000 excited citizens, whose earnestness and great indignation found vent in applauding the strongest kind of denunciatory speeches.

Archbishop Ireland was the chief speaker of the evening, and he arraigned the prize ring and its "lawlessness and vulgar animalism," and the municipal authorities for permitting the exhibition.

Ex-United States Senator S. R. McMillan and Rev. W. H. Butrick, of the First Baptist Church, were the other speakers and were even more severe than was the archbishop.

Toward the close of the meeting a memorial was presented calling on the Governor to interfere and prevent the fight in view of Mayor Smith's public refusal to do so.

It was proposed to present the memorial to-morrow, but the crowd would have no delay. With shouts of "Present it now," it was decided to carry the matter before Governor Merriam at once, and the entire five thousand people went en masse to the State Capitol for that purpose.

A committee was sent to summon Governor Merriam from his residence to receive the memorial. The Governor told the committee he could not address such a great crowd, but would receive the memorial in the morning, and the citizens dispersed to their homes. In spite of this action the athletic club is confident the fight will be held.

Virginia Statistics.

Washington, July 21.—The census office to-day gave out the tobacco statistics for Virginia, compiled by Prof. Thomas N. Conrad under the direction of John Hyde, special agent in charge of the division of agriculture. The total number of planters in the state during the census year was 24,034, total area devoted to tobacco, 110,679 acres, total product 48,522,655 pounds, and the value of the crop to the producer estimated on the basis of actual sales, $4,333,619.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

The Woods Will Be Full of Them This Coming Fall.

Columbus, July 21.—Gov. Campbell was asked concerning the rumor that ex-President Cleveland will make six speeches in Ohio during the campaign. He replied:

"The state committee have not organized and no invitations have been given out for speakers to come to Ohio. I know nothing of Mr. Cleveland's visit to Ohio and am sure no official invitation has been extended him, although I understand that he, with other distinguished speakers, will be asked to take part in the Ohio campaign.

"Some private citizen may have invited Mr. Cleveland to Ohio or sounded him as to whether he would accept such an invitation, but at present I have no positive information that he will be here."

Want to Carry Their Guns.

Washington, July 21.—H. C. Moore, assistant adjutant general of the Massachusetts G. A. R., has informed the treasury department that many Grand Army posts will go to Detroit via Montreal and Niagara Falls. Some of the posts will carry muskets, and he inquired whether they will be obliged to secure permission from the Canadian authorities to carry the muskets through the Dominion of Canada. Assistant Secretary Spaulding replied that he presumed such permission will be required, but referred Mr. Moore to the Canadian authorities for more definite information.

ON A SEALING VOYAGE.

A Sailor Tells of the Suffering He Endured.

Worse Off Than Slaves Before the War.

The Men Got Four Hours Sleep Out of Twenty-four and Return from the Cruise Almost Dead.

New York, July 21.—Thomas J. Rolls, a seafaring man, writes as follows of the trip of the Sarah W. Hunt:

All I desire is to bring to notice the treatment accorded to sailors who go away in whaling and sealing vessels after seal skins and blubber oil around Cape Horn and to the island of South Georgia. I was on board of a schooner of 109 tons register called the Sarah W. Hunt, of Stonington, Conn., from the 6th of September, 1890, to the 7th of April, 1191.

Master J. Buddington, of Groton, Conn., shipped seven white men at Montevideo September 6, 1890. We were boarding at a Greek sailor's house. Two Greek runners, who carried revolvers and dirks, went with us to sign. They told us we were to sign for $20 a month, to go whaling on the coast of South America for five or six months.

At the time of signing we saw neither consul nor master.

A lad about 17 years of age took our names and places of birth. No articles were read to us. As soon as we got to the boarding house our bills were put in front of us to sign for $25.

Each man received $1 and a bottle of whisky, and we were put on board by the runners. As things looked crooked we did not turn to till the master came on board. When he arrived he asked us what the trouble was. We said we wanted to know what we were working for. He said, "I have paid your bills for $37 each man." We told him that was $12 too much. He said, "We are all on shares; we had bettter come to some agreement, or else go to prison. To take off that $12 I will give you one skin for every 500 skins."

Next morning we left and steered south, which told us the captain was steering for Cape Horn. About the 20th day of September, 1890, we arrived at Spaniard's Bay, close to Cape Horn. Next day we went on shore and chopped wood for the ship's use.

We loaded up with logs and made for the seal rocks. For six days after leaving Montevideo we had potatoes, but no more.

We came down to fat pork, black, dry salt beef brown, hard biscuits, rice without any sweetening, dried apples, dirty coffee and water colored tea. There was no lime juice on board and the supply of medicine was bad. We soon found out that the master knew nothing about the use of medicines.

As soon as we sighted the seal rocks we lowered away the boats and had to pull about six miles, as the schooner could not go any closer on account of the seals seeing the sails. We would leave about 2 or 3 three o'clock in the morning, taking coffee and biscuits before leaving.

We would land the shooting party on the rocks and then lay off and on with clubs in our boats till our boats were full or darkness had come on. We were kept the whole day fasting, pulling in a heavy sea. Sometimes we would drop down with hunger.

On reaching the schooner we would take our fat pork and biscuits and colored water and set the watch so as to keep on working taking the skins off. This work had to be done before we could rest. It was sometimes 1 o'clock before we got through, and there was steering and looking out besides. We were fit to fall down and sleep over our work. We did not get four hours' rest out of twenty-four the six long weeks while we were working the rocks.

This master did not have any license. He would not pay the Argentine government, but went off on the smuggling business, risking everything. If he saw a light he would think it was a man-o'-war after him. He would not carry his side lights, and would run his schooner around some rock out of sight.

As time was passing him he made for West Point, Falkland Islands. The master bought some sheep from a farmer. Twenty of them were salted. We had our share of fresh mutton, but when that was gone we had to fall back on fat salt pork and dry beef. None of that salt mutton did we ever get. That was for the master and his father, who was 75 years old. A meaner pair was never met.

We got under way and steered southeast. We did not know where he was taking us. About six days out with a fair wind blowing all the time we met big icebergs and the weather was getting colder all the time. Two days more brought us to the uninhabited island called South Georgia.

We anchored December 4, 1890, in Adventure bay. We were all sort of clothes and were not prepared to face such weather. This master did not carry a full supply of clothing. He had only a few pairs of socks and mittens and rubber boots, which were useless on shore among rocks. Our sufferings were most severe.

We were called about 2 o'clock to go on shore. Nobody can live on this island. It is made up of mountains of snow and ice glaciers from two to three miles in length and swampy ground full of bog holes.

We traveled over a mountain about two miles to kill sea elephants and sea leopards for the blubber to make oil. We were made to carry this on backing poles from one shore to the other. Slavery could not be worse than what we suffered. Sundays were our hardest days for work.

The master and his family did not believe in God. When on board they would hardly give us time to swallow our meals, but drove us like a pack of slaves, and if we said anything we were in danger of being shot down or put in double irons.

This work lasted up to March 2, when the schooner was loaded, with deck load besides.

A colored boy about 17 years old, who belonged to Cape de Verde Islands, was sick five weeks under this man's treatment. He gave the lad four doses of morphine inside of four hours. He did not know how to treat his patient, and he soon found out that he could not save him. He was, in fact, killing us all by inches through starvation, when he could have run his schooner to Falkland Islands for provisions and medical treatment.

We buried the lad in Cumberland bay, the Island of South Georgia. The master and his father did not show any colors out of respect to the lad. Our colored cook, who belonged in Florida, also died. He had been sickly for some time. The master made me attach two bags of shot, fifty pounds in both bags, to the cook's feet. The cook had been on board two years, working day and night for the man who would not bury him decently.

About four days out from South Georgia we began to feel pains all over our bodies. We could not make out what was the matter. Finally we found out it was scurvy. We got so bad that we had to crawl on our hands and knees and sit on the wheel box to steer. We could not rest day or night the pain was so great.

The master was forced to run into Barbados and send us to the hospital. The doctor came on board and sent one colored man that night and seven of us white men the next morning, which was April 7, 1891. Two days later the colored man died and the American consul followed his body to the grave, but the master would not go.

A captain of the American navy and the consul saw us all in our wards. This captain was going to China and he gave our case over to the consul to be sent on the government of the United States.

The master, Buddington, was put under bonds for $30,000 and $20 each for the seven men left in the hospital nearly dead. When we got better we were sent home to the United States with a discharge sealed by the consul.

I went to Mr. Stanton, custom house officer at Stonington. He said he had not heard from the government or the consul at Barbados. So I went to New London and put the matter before Samuel Park, a lawyer. He saw Master Buddington, who lives at Groton, Conn., and stated the case to him. He said I had so much when I shipped and $20 at Barbados; that the oil cans to so much and the skins to so much, and that I was in debt to the boat. I finally signed clear for $8. I hope you will let the public know how sailors are treated.

THE FREE PASS.

Another Railroad to be Brought Before the Commission.

Washington, July 21.—Senator Chandler has brought the free pass question before the interstate commerce commission more directly than it was ever presented before in his letter of July 11, complaining that the Boston & Maine railroad has been extensively issuing free passes, especially to newspapers published along its line.

The commission has determined to take cognizance of the complaint, although it was not formal, and has written the Boston & Maine railroad, enclosing a copy of the letter and directing it to answer fully to it by the 5th day of August next.

If the railroad joins issue with the senator, the commission will, for the first time, have to determine the question raised. Few complaints have been made, and none it is said, has been allowed to come to trial before the commission since it was created.

In the spring of 1889, the commission made an original investigation of the subject of free passes, directing 27 of the principal interstate railways to report on schedule furnished full details of their free pass business.

After the replies had been received, the commission summarized them for its annual report for that year, but did not express a positive opinion on the subject, stating that the investigation would be continued. No subsequent investigation has been had, so far as is known.

The commission, however, intimated plainly that it would apply the prohibitions of the law to all free passes, except those issued to persons of the few excepted classes, expressly enumerated in the law. Its intimations plainly indicated that in the case raised by Senator Chandler its decision would be adverse to the railroad. It does not appear that the changes in the personnel of the commission which have since occurred have changed its opinion on this question.

TOOTHPICKS FOR THE SEA.

The Howard Cassard Almost Ready to Sail.

A New Idea in Ocean Navigation Which Must Compete With the Fresh Water Whalebacks.

Baltimore, Md., July 21.—The engines of the Arrow steamship Howard Cassard were run last night from 9 to 10:30 o'clock to the satisfaction of the directors who witnessed the trial. Steam was turned on at precisely 9 o'clock by Mr. Howard Cassard and the ponderous engines turned over at the surprisingly low pressure of 10 pounds and subsequently at eight pounds. The enthusiasm of the machinists, who have worked patiently and diligently with Mr. Fryer, was intense. When their highest expectations were realized there was a general hurrah and a shaking of hands, together with the expressions of delight upon the faces of everybody present. Mr. Fryer was the recipient of many congratulations, which he received in his usual modest way.

The Howard Cassard is the result of the ship construction ideas of Mr. Fryer. She was built by the Monumental Construction company of Baltimore, which was organized last fall or spring. Mr. Howard Cassard is president. The concern, as originally formed in New York, was the Arrow Steamship company. It contemplated the building of large ocean steamships under the Fryer invention for the express purpose of carrying passengers, mail and express matter. The inventor claimed that vessels built according to his plans would be absolutely safe; that they have speed and could be cheap in construction and operation. The standard vessels proposed were of a size of which the Howard Cassard is but four-tenths. The Cassard is merely to demonstrate the inventor's idea. She includes as many points as possible of the larger vessels. The work of construction was started May 1, 1890, and pushed with great energy. It is worthy of remark that this vessel has been made in a yard not arranged for the purpose of shipbuilding and having no special machinery. With the exception of some riveters, none of the workmen had ever been employed on marine construction. It is claimed that the system for building these boats is independent of many of the appliances contained in the large ship yards. The Cassard was not constructed by the old-fashioned models, but by mathematical computations, which seem to have assured absolute correctness of line, resulting in the production of a beautifully modeled vessel.

She is 222 feet over all, 206 feet between perpendiculars, 16 feet beam and 18 feet 4 inches depth of hold. She is to be driven by a single compound engine of 24 inches stroke, with high-pressure cylinder 30 inches and low-pressure cylinder 60 inches. It is calculated that she will develop, without forced draught, 1,600-horse power, and under forced draught about 2,500-horse power.

The special feature of the construction primarily is her keel, the depth of which at bow is 15 inches, at stern 48 inches; the thickness five inches, built up of bars and plates, having a total weight of 68,000 pounds. On the keel are saddled the cross sections. These cross sections are 68 in number, and are constructed by vertical longitudinal walls and horizontal longitudinal walls, all formed throughout of plate iron, fastened to angle irons of 2 inches by 2½ inches. These, it is claimed, give great strength and stability in all her parts. The engine frame is constructed of certain of the cross sections amidships, which are reinforced and strengthened to the supports for the rocking hafts, etc. This makes the engine frame a portion of the vessel. The keel is not only the backbone of the vessel, giving her great solidity and strength, but is the solid foundation for the boilers, engine and shaft. The shaft is 92 feet long, and weighs 32,000 pounds, supported its entire length by bearings upon the keel. It was forged at the Duquesne Forge works, Pittsburg, and is a beautiful piece of work.

The propeller is four-bladed. Its dimensions are 9 feet 8 inches. The blades are not set on the same line around the shaft, but are advanced on the hub, and with increased pitch so as to give the advantage of each blade striking solid water, and by its improved form, gaining full advantage of pressure of every inch of its surface. There are two tubulous boilers, built by Ward, of West Virginia. These have a heating surface of 4,000 square feet, grate surface, 105 square feet; extreme diameter, 10 feet; height, 8 feet, and weight, 50,000 pounds, with water.

The ballast will be the engine, which weighs 70,000 pounds, and the boilers 50,000 pounds; shaft, 32,000 pounds and keel, 68,000 pounds, and 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of coal. The center of gravity in the boat when empty is fourteen inches below the water line. All the weight is at or near the bottom. Notwithstanding her narrow beam the center of gravity is said to be six and a-half inches lower than that of any transatlantic steamer.

THE WOODS ARE BURNING.

Great Fires Raging Again in Michigan.

Miles of Conflagrations and Millions Lost That Can Never be Replaced.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 21—People returning from upper Michigan say that terrible forest fires, the worst ever known in that region, are now raging there. So hot are the flames that when the trains are passing through them it is impossible for a person to put his hand on the car windows without being burned.

Pilot engineers are sent ahead of the regular trains to see that bridges are all right.

The loss will be enormous, reaching into the millions.

President Finney to Resign.

Minneapolis, Min., July 21.—The rumor that President Finney of the "Soo" South Shore roads would resign at the annual meeting is confirmed.

Mr. Finney practically admited as much to-day. It is not known who his successor will be, but it is understood a Minneapolis man is likely to get the plum. Mr. Finney gives as the reason of his resignation the pressure of private business interests.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

A Bold Stroke of Warfare Discovered.

Attempt to Blow Up Balmaceda's Boats.

The Men Implicated Captured Taken to Valparaiso and Shot Two Days Later.

Iquique, Chili, July 21.—Some important news reached here to-day from the south.

The latest and most stirring information is from Valparaiso. It concerns the attempted destruction there of two government war vessels, the timely discovery by Balmaceda's officers of the plot, the arrest of the implicated parties and their death two days later by order of Balmaceda.

The vessels were the torpedo boats Lynch and Condell, which, after escorting the transport Imperial to Coquimbo with two thousand troops aboard, returned to Valparaiso.

They are very useful vessels to the government, as they are very fast, and for this reason are able to venture right into the mouth of danger, and, when pursued, to show their heels to the enemy.

This was clearly demonstrated a few weeks ago when they bombarded the various insurgent ports between Iquique and Huasco. The insurgent fleet gave chase, but were quickly distanced.

It is safe to say that one of the most gratifying pieces of news that could be brought to the insurgent leaders would be the capture of the Lynch and Condell. Until they are at the bottom of the sea, completely disabled or in the hands of the insurgents the congressional fleet will doubtless find it a very difficult matter to make much headway southward.

This will explain the attempt to destroy them. Unable to overtake them the insurgents determined to blow them to pieces.

It was a hazardous undertaking, requiring most skillful plotting.

After much thought given to the subject it was decided to gain over a certain number of men in Balmaceda's employ by large bribes, selection to be made of those who had ready access to the vessels named and, if possible, of members of the crews of the Lynch and Condell.

The insurgent emissaries set to work immediately. They were given command of unlimited money and allowed the greatest freedom as to terms that they might make.

Necessarily the negotiations proceeded slowly and with the utmost caution yet with such success that the insurgent authorities, who were in the secret, had good reason to rejoice.

They had reckoned, not without cause, on the lukewarmness of a certain percentage of Balmaceda's men.

How Balmaceda's officers came to unearth the plot is not yet known, but on July 12 there were sensational scenes aboard the two torpedo boats.

The news quickly spread throughout the city that a number of traitors had tried to blow up both vessels with dynamite.

This was followed by the arrest of ten men for implication in the plot.

They were most summarily dealt with. A hurried trial followed their arrest. They were promptly found guilty, and word went forth that they must forfeit their lives for their treachery.

Accordingly on July 14, at daybreak, they were brought out blindfolded. A selected number of regular troops fired the death volley. The 10 men fell dead at the first discharge.

This is not the only exciting news from Valparaiso. On July 4 a furious northerly gale, accompanied by a heavy rolling sea, swept over the bay.

The British ships Muriel and Mangalore and the Norwegian bark Aino foundered. The crews of the Muriel and Aino escaped harm, but seven of those aboard the Mangalore were drowned.

The storm lasted four days. The Chilian ships Amelia and Esperanza were wrecked. The British vessels Mountain Laurel and Saltona were badly damaged.

By Balmaceda's orders arrests continue of prominent persons who are suspected of sympathy with the insurgent cause.

The insurgent war ships Esmeralda, under command of Silva Palma; Cochrane, Aconcagua and Amazones appeared off the bay on July 9.

The fort at once opened fire upon them and they withdrew in quick order.

A Battle Imminent Near Coquimbo.

Their destination was North Huasco, where the congressional troops are now massing in a movement upon the south of Chili.

The government troops are prepared to offer a most determined resistance.

It is said that they will choose a spot near Coquimbo in which to give the insurgent forces battle.

In spite of all reports to the contrary it is now asserted that, in addition to having officers of experience and courage at their head, the men themselves are well equipped and drilled.

Should the insurgents triumph over the Balmacedists near Coquimbo the next point of attack will undoubtedly be Talcahuano, 200 miles south of Valparaiso.

The storm has badly damaged wires and the different railroads. This, added to the severe cold, makes the hardships endured by the men in the field on both sides very great.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

A Farmer's Wife Revives Just in Time.

The Undertaker Was About to Embalm the Remains When He Found Faint Signs of Life.

Springfield, O., July 21.—Pisgah, Butler county, is in a state of excitement over a most remarkable case of a return to life of a woman after death was supposed to have claimed her.

Mrs. Richard Middleton, a middle-aged lady, the wife of a well-known farmer, was taken suddenly ill on Thursday evening.

A physician tried to relieve her, but to no purpose. She apparently breathed her last at 2 o'clock Friday morning.

Preparations were at once made to bury the body. Friday evening, when the undertaker arrived, sixteen hours after the woman's death, he looked at the corpse and discovered a faint flush upon the cheeks.

The surprised relatives were notified of the startling state of affairs and the undertaker postponed his embalming process. The relatives watched eagerly at the bedside until 3 a. m., when a shudder swept over the supposed dead frame and Mrs. Middleton was again alive.

The doctor was again sent for and he now has every hope that she will recover from her peculiar experience.

Figuring for 1892.

Washington, July 20—Grand Army men and the citizens generally are enthusiastic over the meeting of the national encampment here in 1892. More than $50,000 has already been subscribed to the guarantee fund. All advices from the states signify that there will be but little if any opposition to it in the national encampment.

Col. Charles P. Lincoln, who was commander of the department of the Potomac in 1888, is the candidate of that department for the position of commander-in-chief at Detroit. He will be pushed by the comrades of Washington as well as those of several states. He has a good following and will be a strong candidate.

Boils and pimples and other affections arising from impure blood may appear at this season, when the blood is heated. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of these troubles by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and at the same time it gives strength to the whole system.

UNTIL AUGUST FIRST.

There Are Eleven Days More In Which Patients May Avail Themselves of the Five-Dollar-a-Month Offer.

The summer is the best time for the treatment and cure of catarrhal troubles. The liability to catching fresh cold is then reduced to the minimum and the climatic conditions being then most favorable, catarrh yields the more rapidly to proper and scientific treatment. In order to give all an opportunity of availing themselves of their skill during this favorable season, Drs. Copeland and Buffett have made a uniform charge for medicine and treatment at $5 a month. This is to all patients and all diseases. All patients applying for treatment before Aug. 1 will be treated for $5 a month, each month's treatment, including medicine to cost $5 a month until cured.

Mr. Joseph Coombs a Watchman at the Blade Building Tells What Happened.

"Yes, I have been a watchman for a number of years," said Mr. Joseph Coombs, whom the writer found at his pleasant little home, 384 Indiana avenue.

"And have you had any of those exciting encounters?" was asked him.

"Yes, I have had one experience that I will never forget—one that nearly cost me my life; but having friends who interfered at the proper time I am living to relate you the story."

MR. JOSEPH COOMES, 384 INDIANA AVE.

Mr Coombs says: 'About a year ago I had la grippe, which was enough in itself, but after I had recovered I found that it had left its deadly effects.

"My head and nose were so completely stopped up as to make it almost impossible for me to breathe. My eyes became weak and watery, ringing noises in my ears, a constant hawking and spitting, trying to raise a substance that seemed to close my throat; the mucus would drop from the back of my head to the throat, which was a constant source of annoyance.

"I was pretty near a wreck. Everything I knew for the treatment of catarrh, and every physician I ever heard of tried to relieve me of my suffering, but of no consequence. My head has at times, as I thought, come so near bursting that I would cry out for 'help,' fearing my mind would be affected by the awful pain.

"In this condition I heard of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and decided to consult them at any rate, which I did, and also began a month's treatment, for it only cost five dollars, and to-day I am so much better my whole life seems to have changed; and for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was, I most truthfully dedicate my statement. I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, for they have certainly saved me from a fate worse than death, and let me say again that as a citizen and a gentleman I deem it my sacred duty to have my statement made public for the sake of others who, perhaps at this time, are where I was three weeks ago."

Mr Joseph Coombs is employed as night watchman in the Toledo Blade building, where he can be seen and this statement can be readily verified.

IT WILL SUCCEED.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST MEDICAL FAKIRS AND ADVENTURERS.

Because It Has Truth and Public Sentiment Behind It—The Fakir Has Got to Go.

That the public appreciate the crusade against medical adventurers that Dr. Copeland and his associates inaugurated in these columns three weeks ago, is shown by the letters that come pouring in upon us, no less from this city than from neighboring towns and villages. In almost every case these letters recite stories of infamous wrongs that have been perpetrated by unqualified and unprincipled pretenders to medical skill. In almost every case the writer pledges his encouragement and support to Dr. Copeland in his plan to drive these flagrant frauds out of the state, and to obtain from the Ohio legislature proper laws for the protection of the people against them. There are, however, one or two doubting Thomases. One gentleman, a merchant living in Elyria, writes:

Your motive is all right and it would be a blessing if you could succeed, but how do you expect to accomplish that which all the honest boards of all the allopaths in private practice in the state and all the county medical societies have been figuring to do for years and failed. They have had a bill before the legislature every year since I can remember, and nothing ever comes of it. Do you expect to do more than they?

Candidly we answer, yes. We have started in upon this matter with the intention of accomplishing it, and we say with all modesty, we don't know what the word failure means.

Why do we expect to accomplish what all those, whom the Elyria gentleman refers to, have attempted to accomplish and failed? We will tell you. First, because we have the moral support of the people with us. The efforts of the medical societies have failed because they failed to appreciate the need of and seek for the support of the people. The man who attempts to accomplish anything to-day without first ssuring himself of popular support in the matter, fails. The medical societies have failed in providing Ohio with proper laws, because they ignored the greatest power that they could have brought to their aid—the power of public sentiment.

Second, we will succeed because we have to aid us another power which the medical societies have always affected to ignore—the

POWER OF THE PRESS

With the aid of the newspapers and the support of public opinion we propose to exterminate medical frauds from the state.

How? By making it unprofitable for them to do business here, and by securing from the legislature such laws as other states have—laws which make it a misdemeanor for any one but a regularly educated physician to attempt to practice medicine.

"Oh, but you will have great opposition," some one says. "All the quacks, who have been fattening on the ills of the people for years, all their relatives and friends, all their creditors, all who trade with them and profit by their business will be up in arms against you."

Yes, they are already up in arms. They realize that they are in danger, that for the first time in the history of the state a genuine organized power, with public sentiment and the newspapers to back it up, is at work for their extermination. We are ready for them, for any attacks that they may devise. We have nothing to conceal, nothing to evade. Our credentials and the record of our success as specialists is before the public. Let it be

WAR TO THE END.

We congratulate ourselves on the kind of enemies we have arrayed against us.

They are not all fighting, however, some of them are running away. Last week we were pleased to notice the fact that two of the Fakir specialist concerns that have infested this community had left town. This week we are pleased to notice and chronicle the departure of another—the third to go. At this rate we feel satisfied with the progress we are making. We are fighting no qualified, educated physicians. We are

FIGHTING FAKIRS

and it is a war of extermination.

We have quoted from one discouraging letter. We will quote from one that is more encouraging. It is from a lawyer, whose name is fairly well known at the Cleveland bar. He writes as follows:

DR. W. H. COPELAND:—I have never met you, but I wish to write you a short note, congratulating you on the fight you are making against medical fakirs in our state. Thank the Lord that at last somebody is on the scene with brains enough and nerve enough and money enough to make a well-directed fight against this iniquity. We have had in our family for 18 years as domestic a woman who two years ago became partially paralyzed and unfit for work. We took care of her after that because she had been faithful and honest help, so many years. She had succeeded during a life-time of service in saving $30. One of the fakirs in this city by promising to cure her succeeding in getting the whole of it. Of course she received no benefit from him. Hanging it to God for such a man. I hope you will drive out all of his class.

Yes as we said before, with the aid of public sentiment and the newspapers, we will drive out all of his class. Those who have any doubt about it are respectfully requested to wait and see the issue.

Their Credentials.

As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president of his class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of the kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges of Pennsylvania. Dr. Buffett's credentials are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formerly indorsed by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and by the secretaries of various county and state medical societies. Both gentlemen after thorough experience and practice have devoted their time to the practice of their specialties, with what success the columns of the daily papers show.

Doctors Copeland and Buffett.

The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street DR. W. H. COPELAND, and DR. G. P. BUFFETT consulting physician. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Nervous Diseases Cured.
Skin Diseases Cured.
Catarrh Cured.

Medicine and Treatment $5 a Month to All Patients applying for treatment before August 1st, and for all diseases.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SUMMER

CHAT WITH CHIEF ARTHUR.

A Meeting at Toledo to Consider Oil Rates.

Matters in Local Railroad Circles.

Passenger and Freight Rates—Toledo Men on a Committee—A Traffic Arrangement—Sparks.

A gentleman sat in the corridor of the Boody house this morning, puffing his cigar at regular intervals and gazing through the hall out into the street apparently at nothing, easy, carless, contented. He had the appearance of a retired merchant or the senior partner of a big concern, who was taking a well deserved rest while the junior partner conducted the business. He was about 50 years old, had a short gray beard, a kindly merry eye and altogether a firm but pleasing countenance. The gentleman thus described was none other than the much talked of Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A Bee approached him and inquired what was new in the Ann Arbor railroad difficulty.

"Well," said Chief Arthur, "President Ashley of the road is here and the matter will be settled by arbitration. I don't know how it will result but I guess we can abide by the verdict of disinterested parties if the road can. I think by to-morrow we will have a final decision."

"Can you tell us something about the brotherhood?"

"The brotherhood? Well, that's an old, old story. I'm afraid it wouldn't prove interesting to the public, and besides we don't like to brag. There is nothing new in the organization, but we are in excellent shape and progressing finely."

"I see you have been having a street railroad strike," continued the chief. "I was pleased to learn that the men gained a point. Surely it is but justice that they be paid for over time, as 12 hours is a long day in itself; longer than most classes of laboring men work. It seems to me that a company that can get its men to work for twelve hours a day should be entirely satisfied and not be grasping enough to try to squeeze more out of them, especially when ten hours is recognized all over the country as the day's work, and many are clamoring for an eight-hour day. The men were well organized, disciplined and orderly, which were great points in their favor. All labor should be organized, but while demanding their rights they should also recognize the rights of others. That is something, I fear, they sometimes forget."

Then the chief resumed the steady puffing at the cigar, and the interview was closed with a very pleasant "good morning to you."

Meets Here To-morrow.

To-morrow morning in accordance with action taken by the Central Traffic association the oil committee will meet in this city to take up the matter of oil rates from Findlay to Columbus and Toledo, together with various other matters relative to oil rates in this vicinity. A number of applications have been made for reduction in rates and the railroads think they are unreasonable. However, the situation will be carefully looked over and whatever is deemed right and proper will be done.

A Traffic Arrangement.

The Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw has entered into a traffic arrangement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. The exchange of business will be made at Carlisle.

Toledo Gentlemen Appointed.

The Central Traffic association has appointed a standing comittee on paving brick, fire brick, clay and moulding sand. Two Toledo gentlemen will act on the committee, Hudson Fitch, general freight agent of the Toledo & Ohio Central, and H. J. Booth, assistant general freight agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

On the Lumber Committee.

J. W. Loud, traffic manager of the D., G. H. & M., has been elected a member of the lumber committee of the Central Traffic association. Quite a number of the members of this committee are Toledo men.

Rate Withdrawn.

The freight committee having authorized a rate 15 cents per 100 pounds on iron locks and knobs in mixed car loads from Kenton, O., to Chicago, pending the action of the classification committee with the understanding that this rate would be cancelled should that committee establish a higher classification and the committee having decided on no change the rate will be withdrawn August 1.

Rates Authorized.

Toledo passenger men have been notified of the following rates authorized by the Central Traffic association, at one and one-third fares for the round trip:

American Society of Microscopists and Chemists at Washington, August 11 to 15.

Official Association of Agricultural Chemists at Washington, August 11 to 15.

Wilder's brigade, Persimmon brigade and Indiana volunteer reunion at Worthington, Ind., August 25 to 28.

Sparks Along the Line.

Moulton Houk, general passenger agent of the T. & O. C., is out of town to-day.

Charles Gates will return to-morrow from a three weeks' vacation spent on the coast of Maine.

Traveling Passenger Agent F. N. Snavely, of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, is in the city.

President M. D. Woodford, of the C., H. & D. and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroads, is in town to-day.

The Toledo & Ohio Central has received 500 tons of steel rails, the first instalment of their recent purchase.

O. P. Gothlin, of Cincinnati, general agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, is calling on local freight men to-day.

A. A. Schumaker, formerly passenger conductor on the C., H. V. & T., has secured a run on the Big Four, between Springfield and Indianapolis.

A change has been made in the limitation of tickets to the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit. The return dates will be from August 4 to 18, instead of from August 8 to 18.

Disabled at Sea.

New York, July 21.—The tramp steamship Endymion, which sailed from Barrow, England, on June 27, and recently reported disabled, reached her dock here this morning and her crew are now busily engaged in unloading her cargo. On the night of July 9 the forward crank shaft of the Endymion broke and it took six days to repair it. The vessel again got under way and reached port without further incident.

M'KINLEY CALLED HOME.

He Denies One of the Alleged Interviews.

He Never Said That Campbell Was the Weakest Candidate the Democrats Could Nominate.

Clarksburg Depot, W. Va., July 21.—Major McKinley's visit here was brought temporarily to a close Sunday night by the receipt of a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife, at East Liverpool. He left on the night express for home.

He disclaimed all knowledge of a published interview wherein he is said to have pronounced Campbell the weakest candidate the democrats could have nominated and Blaine "a very sick man." He said everything that he had heard from Mr. Blaine was of an encouraging nature.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Contracts for the Construction of Line To Be Let.

An important conference between Mssrs. Jones, Brown, Green, and Parsons of the Board of Natural Gas Trustees was held this morning, for the purpose of considering the bids for the construction of 50 miles of pipe line within the city limits. The board held a half a dozen sessions on this subject within the last 48 hours and they had come to no decision. The conference this morning was no special meeting, but simply a session held by mutual consent of the members present.

The result of the conference will be definitely decided at the special meeting to be held this afternoon. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bidders, and will be as follows:

Lafayette Construction company, sections 5 and 9.

Parks Foster company (Detwiler syndicate), sections 3 and 7.

These contracts will include and furnish a construction of about fifty miles of pipe, at a cost of something over $200,000. These sections, as enumerated, have been given in full heretofore in the BEE.

At the meeting this afternoon the contracts for piping Scottwood avenue will also be awarded. At the last meeting of the board a protest was presented from certain property owners on the avenue against the construction of the line. The signers of this protest, it appears, are the owners of unimportant property, and therefore are undesirous of having that property assessed.

HARBOR AND LAKE NEWS.

The Sage to be Rebuilt at Buffalo.

A Bunch of Dangerous Wrecks—Points on the Grain Movement—General and Local Marine.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of We'r.
Oswego	30.32	62	NW	lt	clear
Buffalo	30.30	64	NE	lt	clear
Cleveland	30.30	66	NE	6	clear
Toledo	30.30	70	E	lt	clear
Port Huron	30.28	62	NE	6	clear
Alpena	30.32	58	SE	12	clear
Green Bay	30.24	62	SE	8	clear
Milwaukee	30.24	64	E	8	clear
Grand Haven	30.24	62	E	10	clear
Chicago	30.30	68	SE	lt	clear
Sault Ste. Marie	30.32	56	E	8	clear
Marquette	30.18	60	NW	8	clear
Duluth	30.06	54	NE	8	cloudy

Lake region forecast: For Western New York—Generally fair; warmer to-morrow; variable winds, becoming southeast.

For Indiana and lower Michigan—Generally fair; showers to-morrow; slightly warmer; south winds.

For Illinois, Wisconsin and upper Michigan—Light showers; slightly warmer except stationary temperature in west Wisconsin; south winds.

The Wrecked Sage.

The tug Gee, of Buffalo, is here after the wrecked schooner H. W. Sage, which has been anchored on the Middle Ground since her ore cargo was discharged at the Hocking docks. She is water logged and in bad shape generally. John Kelderhouse, Thos. Maytham and others of Buffalo bought the wreck when ashore at Hammond bay and gave the wrecker the ore in her for releasing her. She will be repaired there. The cost of rebuilding the schooner will be about as much as she was worth when she went ashore in Hammond's bay.

Harbormaster Making Repairs.

Harbormaster Sheldon has been kept busy of late making repairs on the bridges and docks in his charge. Many of these have been needed for a long time and is cleaning them up. The segment on the Cherry street bridge which was broken last week was repaired immediately and no delay resulted. A new railing has also been placed at the head of the Madison street slip, where there was no railing before. It was a dangerous place, but is now safe.

Many Wrecks Obstructing Navigation.

Cleveland, O., July 21.—The obstruction near Colchester reef that damaged the steamer Grecian a few weeks ago is undoubtedly an old wreck. Capt. George P. McKay returned from Malden yesterday, where he went to investigate the matter. Capt. Frank Hackett, of Malden, informed Capt. McKay that there are at least seven boats on the bottom between the Colchester reef and the Detroit river light. The distance between the two points is 13½ miles. Among the boats sunk there are the barge Ottawa, brig Allegheny, schooners Sargent, Morning Star and Union Jack, scow Harriet and steamer Forest Queen.

Old mariners may know of other boats on the bottom near this point, and Capt. McKay would be glad to receive any information in this matter.

Engineer Noble was notified Saturday to erect new ranges at the head of Bois Blanc island to take the place of the old ones. His work at Colchester reef is about completed.

After Toledo Grain.

Buffalo, July 21.—Coal freights were dull, weak and unsettled. It is now apparent that rates had been held higher for weeks than the situation actually warranted. Shippers were not looking for tonnage, so things were in their favor. The Milwaukee rate was cut down 20c from the last flat charter, and Chicago and Superior 10c each. No tonnage was wanted for Toledo.

Rather than take the reduced figures on coal several big vessels will go light to Toledo to load wheat at 1¾c, among them the Parnell and Armour. The Edwards will make a second trip there with the Golden Age. Such carriers will soon clean up Toledo's new wheat and leave little or nothing for the canal schooners depending on the trade.

Must Move the Vessels.

Chicago, July 21.—Harbormaster Dean was to-day instructed by Corporation Consel Miller to arrest all captains whose vessels lay in a position to blockade the river who refuse to move when ordered to do so by the harbormaster. The orders will be strictly enforced, whether the boats are at their own docks or not.

There have been numerous blockades in the river lately, caused by vessels refusing to move, and Harbormaster Deane has resolved to make an example of some of the refractory captains.

Snags.

The steamer A. G. Lindsay arrived this morning.

The barge 109 is expected to leave with coal to-day.

The Iron Cliff and Iron Chief left yesterday and to-day with coal.

The schooner R. Hallaran is loading grain at D. & M. Elevator B.

The steamers Effie-Mere and Olive-Jeanette, loaded with coal at the Hocking, left this morning.

William Winter, agent of the Clover Leaf line of boats, returned to-day from a business trip to Buffalo.

The Egyptian and Richard Winslow have been chartered to carry coal, Toledo to Gladstone, on contract.

The steamer William Edwards, loaded with grain, left this morning. The Celtic and Lake Michigan left yesterday.

William Flynn is the name of a jolly sailor who has been entertaining the boys about Shipping Master O'Connor's office for the past few days. He is an Irishman by birth and is a character, the boys calling him the sailor priest. It is said that he was educated for a priest, and still amuses himself with making speeches to the boys.

New Corporations.

Columbus, July 21.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state to-day: The Wapakoneta Wheel company, Wapakoneta, capital stock $50,000; The Republican Gazette company, Lima, capital stock $35,000; The People's Industrial Fire association, Cincinnati; The Schnigen Malting company, Hamilton, capital stock $100,000; The Merchants' Protective association of Hamilton; The Plankharp Barrow Machine company, Columbus, capital stock $100,000; The Blue Pond company, Akron, capital stock $5,000.

Henry County Man Pardoned.

Columbus, July 21.—Gov. Campbell has granted a pardon to Grant Werner, serving a one year sentence from Henry county for horse stealing. It was shown that it was more of a sharp horse trade than horse theft.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

Fall to Death.

At Monroe yesterday a many named Patrick Susor fell from a pile of telegraph poles and dashed his brains out on a pile of railroad iron beneath. The poles were being piled on shore from a crib in the river and Susor fell from the pile on shore, meeting instant death. He leaves a family.

At Columbus.

A number of Toledo gentlemen, including Hon. Chas. P. Griffin and Auditor Vordtriede, are at Columbus to-day, where they will confer with the state board of equalization relative to the valuation of Toledo real estate.

False Alarm.

A telephone message called the fire department out last night at 10 o'clock. The alarm was caused by a supposed fire in L. S. Baumgardner's wholesale dry goods house on Summit street. One of the firm had left a light burning in the top floor, which gave the appearance of a fire.

Police Court.

It was unusually quiet at the police court this morning. Judge Sala's order, issued some time ago, is having the effect of maintaining better order now.

The following drunks were disposed of: Julia Brown, costs; Gus Trone, $5 and costs; J. M. Braun, costs; Wm. Herr was fined $10 and costs for a disturbance.

No Gas Meeting.

The board of gas trustees did not hold a meeting last evening, only Messrs. Parsons and Backus being present. This was not a quorum and made it impossible to transact any business. Mr. Tracy, ex-member of the board, was on hand in behalf of his client, A. K. Detwiler, who would like to pipe four sections of the city at a cost of about $250,000.

The New City Directory.

The new Toledo city directory is out and is a handsome volume. In style it is similar to previous editions but a considerable increase in the number of names has been made. The directory has a total of 1,117 pages, a gain over the 1890 directory of 82 pages. Total number of names 41,906; increase during the year, 3,384 names.

The introductory summarizes some of the many notable improvements that have taken place in the city during the past year and especially mentions the rapid transit system of street railways in the city and compares with the best in the country. During the year about 50 new streets were opened in the city and they are all on the new directory map.

Bound Over.

Patrolman Powder arrested Mafski, a Pole, last night, for attempting a criminal assault on an old lady living in the Polish settlement on Lagrange street. The case was tried in police court this morning, the defendant found guilty and bound over to the court of common pleas to await the sitting of the grand jury. The bail was fixed at $800.

Birthday Dinner.

Yesterday the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lubby, 813 Elm street, were 11 years old, and a dinner was prepared in honor of the occasion to which all the little folks in the neighborhood were invited. More than twenty of them, ranging in years from 3 to 12, sat down to the dinner. Each of the little guests brought a present for their hosts and the occasion was unique as well as delightful.

Salesman in Trouble.

Last night a traveling man's case was taken from the Boody house by an unknown party, and the matter reported to the police.

This morning James St. Louise, a salesman, who had been here since Sunday, was arrested, he having pawned the case at Mitchell's pawn shop.

St. Louise has been, it is alleged, dissipating since he has been in Toledo, and yesterday it is said he pawned his own grip, which he redeemed this morning by pawning the stolen one. His case will come up in the police court to-morrow morning.

Off for Mackinac.

The trip up the lakes, especially to Mackinac, is becoming quite popular and a large number of tickets are sold for this point. Among the passengers on the Idlewild this morning were Mr. T. H. Tracy and family, Dr. Tracy and wife, W. S. Thurston and wife, Mr. Ransom and family, all bound for Mackinac. Among the passengers who left on the Flora this morning were Messrs. John and C. D. Atkinson with their wives, from Delta, Mr. George A. Lincoln and Miss Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rist, Mr. and Miss Mau, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Fraser and W. H. Hoskins, also off for a trip to the same point.

Matthew Collins Dead.

Matthew Collins, a Lake Shore switchman, died at St. Vincent's hospital yesterday from the effects of a painful accident. Monday morning while attempting to step from one car to another his foot caught in a coupling link and he fell between the cars, one of which passed over him cutting off one of his legs just below the knee.

Mr. Collins was an unmarried man 24 years old and lived on John's street, in East Toledo. He was well known and liked among his railroad companions and his death will be regretted by all who knew him.

Pharmacist Examination.

The Ohio state board of Pharmacists, consisting of Messrs. F. T. Bower, Toledo; G. L. Heckler, Cleveland; John Weyer, Cincinnati; Charles Krone, Hamilton, and W. R. Osier, Columbus, secretary, is holding a special meeting in this city to-day. An examination for pharmacists and assistants is also being held at the council chamber. There are 110 taking the examination, and they come from all over the state. Of these, 80 are after pharmacists' certificates and 30 assistants. This is the largest class the board has ever examined. Besides the examination no business of special importance is to come before the meeting of the board.

Meeting of the Isabella Association.

The Isabella Circle held a large and interesting meeting with Mrs. Rose L. Segur yesterday afternoon. Many ladies being present for the first time, the object of the organization was again stated, viz., the erection of an international club house for women, at the World's Columbian Fair, to be known as the Queen Isabella Pavilion, where women can have the comforts of a temporary home during the fair, in all save dormitory accommodations, and a congress hall, where all questions of interest to women will be discussed. Membership shares $1. Non-assessable; also the study of the historic period prior, during and subsequent to the era of Columbus and Queen Isabella.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were accepted. Mrs. Lucinda Stone, of Michigan, having sent a form of constitution for Isabella Circles, the same was read and considered and referred to a committee consisting of Mesdames C. Q. Murphy, Nellie Brown and S. S. Bissell for revision, to report at next meeting.

The literary features of that meeting will be the reading of Dr. Lord's essay on Columbus by Mrs. S. S. Bissell.

Discussion was had relating to securing a special club room for organizations, as promised, whenever three hundred membership shares are obtained. Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy then read a most able paper upon the "Literary Features of the Reign of Isabella," wherein were graphically depicted the encouragement and protection literature, science and belles lettres received, under the fostering care of this eminent ruler, who almost alone in that tumultuous period of history could comprehend that some other power than war, bloodshed and rapacity should be cultivated for the development of the human family, to accomplish which required a great degree of caution and diplomacy.

After discussion, the meeting adjourned to the third Tuesday of August, to be held with Mrs. C. Q. Murphy, at 423 Tenth street, at 3 o'clock p. m.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF TOLEDO NATIONAL BANKS,

At Close of Business July 9—Compiled From Official Statements Made to the Comptroller.

	Capital	Surplus and Und Profits	Deposits	Loans	Cash on hand and in other Banks	Total Resources
First	$ 500,000	$ 566,971	$1,481,818	$1,757,543	$ 466,594	$2,574,179
Second	350,000	456,093	1,296,506	1,241,046	662,244	2,147,935
Holcomb	240,070	10,500	318,125	417,211	94,873	572,760
Ketcham	250,000	46,476	712,943	843,512	135,716	1,096,888
Merchants	300,000	92,899	548,791	736,264	156,255	974,458
Northern	300,000	88,652	687,359	708,102	263,633	1,124,944
	$1,940,070	$1,261,471	$5,010,321	$5,693,808	$1,779,315	$8,481,179
Last Report, May 4	$1,700,000	$1,088,000	$4,406,864	$5,321,855	$1,891,711	$7,671,985

Since the report of May 4 the Holcomb bank has been organized and now appears for the first time. It had been in business but nine days when this report was called for, and the capital ($300,000) has not yet been fully paid in.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Charles K. Walker Swallows an Overdose of Chloral.

Tiffin, July 21.—Charles K. Walker, a veteran of the Twentieth Ohio and well known in the G. A. R. Union Veterans Union and other society circles, made an attempt to commit suicide this morning which will prove successful.

He has been on a prolonged spree and being discouraged at his inability to obtain employment, swallowed over 300 grains of chloral.

He is quartermaster of Isaac P. Rule Post, G. A. R., and has held other leading positions in the order.

State Health Board.

Columbus, July 21.—Dr. Probst and Dr. Sharp, of the state board of health, will go to Cincinnati on Wednesday to begin the investigation, under a resolution of the general assembly, of the pollution of the Ohio river. They will look over the ground at Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Portsmouth, Ironton and Gallipolis. Their plan of work will be to ascertain as near as possible the amount and character of pollution turned into the river and especially with reference to the pollution of the water supplies of the cities.

BARDSLEY THE VILLAIN.

Everybody Giving Him a Rub Now.

More Men Trying to Clear Wanamaker of the Charge of Having Over-Issued Stock.

Philadelphia, July 21.—The councilmanic committee that is inquiring into the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley and the wrecked Keystone bank held a meeting in select council chamber. The report of the committee of experts was presented.

Committeeman Hicks offered a resolution that another meeting of the committee be held on Thursday and that the presidents and cashiers of the banks that are alleged to have paid interest to Bardsley on deposits of city and state funds be subpoenaed.

The resolution also requests that editors of the newspapers that are alleged to have paid a 40 per cent. rebate for state advertising and Auditor General Thomas McCamant, who is alleged to have received a portion of the said rebate from Bardsley, be also subpoenaed.

The first witness was Samuel B. Huey, counsel for the estate of John G. Lucas, late president of the Keystone bank, who read a statement of his knowledge of Lucas' indebtedness to the Keystone bank.

He produced letters that corroborated Postmaster General Wanamaker's statement of his connection with the loan of $40,000 which the latter obtained from the Girard Trust Co. for Lucas' use, the collateral furnished being 1,000 shares of Keystone stock which had been charged on the certificate book stubs to Mr. Wanamaker.

Mr. Huey's statement showed that the indebtedness of Mr. Lucas to the bank at the time of his death in 1889 was $561,000, not $1,000,000 as had been printed in the newspapers. This indebtedness had been, he said, settled by the widow.

Mr. Huey produced letters and memoranda which corroborates Postmaster-General Wanamaker's explanation of his connection with the loan of $40,000 he had obtained for Lucas from the Girard Trust Co., the collateral furnished being 1,000 shares of Keystone bank stock, which the certificate book showed had been issued in Mr. Wanamaker's name, but which that gentleman denied having owned.

Mr. Huey said he questioned Marsh as to the manner in which the overissue occurred and the latter replied that the certificates were genuine, in that they had been regularly taken from the certificate book and signed by the officers of the bank, but that stock which had been sold was brought in for transfer and new certificates issued.

The old certificates were not always canceled but were sometimes thrown into a drawer and used again if occasion required and that doubtless was the way in which these certificates held by Mr. Wanamaker had been used." Of course," he added, "Mr. Wanamaker knew nothing of this and there was nothing on the certificates to indicate any irregularity."

Mr. Huey spoke of the efforts on behalf of the Lucas estate to redeem these certificates, and said that if a settlement had been made soon after Mr. Lucas' death $15,000 would have placed them in the hands of Mr. Lucas, but that as time went on and the losses on the Reading railway stock increased, the indebtedness of the Lucas estate to Mr. Wanamaker likewise increased.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Times, who has been mentioned in Bardsley's "statement," positively denied Bardsley's charge that he was too profit by his advocacy in his paper of the sale by the city of the gas works and the South Mountain water scheme. Mr. McClure said the single grain of truth in Bardsley's reference to him was that he did request that Magistrate Smith be appointed as one of the collectors of the delinquent taxes, on which a fee is retained, his reason being that Smith was in poor health by reason of his suffering from a wound received during the war and he wanted to help him.

An affidavit signed by Judge T. K. Finletter, who had been mentioned in the "statement" as a borrower from Bardsley, was read. Judge Finletter denies that he ever had any personal, political or business relations with Bardsley except that soon after Bardsley's election Mark H. Davis, Bardsley's business manager, approached him and volunteered to have his (the judge's) note discounted. He borrowed $1,000 in this way and repaid it when the note became due.

The report of the committee of three experts, a synopsis of which was printed in these dispatches last week, was presented to the committee. The Hicks resolution amended on Friday was then adopted and the hearing was deferred until then.

OHIO PENSION AGENCY.

Balance Sheet For the Month of June Completed.

Columbus, June 21.—The balance sheet for the month of June was completed at the Ohio pension agency to-day, and the showing is the largest in the history of the department, payments exceeding by several hundred thousand dollars that of any other month. In detail the payments for the month were as follows: Paid invalids, $1,706,253.07; widows, $383,193.07; minors, $23,252.41; dependent relatives, $123,955.19; invalids, under act of June 27, 1890, $487,104 62; widows, act June 27, $41,834.34; minors, act June 27, $270 33; dependent relatives, act June 27, $6,482.80; survivors war 1812, $300.80; widows, war 1812, $23,222 61; survivors of Mexican war, $13,561.60; widows, $6,375.20; salary and expenses, $8,856.72; total, $2,828,593.25. The total payments from the office in June, 1890, were $2,183,993 30, showing an increase of $639,600 45 for the current year.

Nasby Council No. 41, N. U.

Regular meeting Wednesday evening, July 22. Friendship hall, corner Summit and Jefferson.

Special sale of pianos and organs will continue for the remainder of this week. Store open evenings.

J. W. GREENE & Co.

A TALK ABOUT THE TURKS

A Mistaken Idea Exists About the Ottomans.

They are a Nation of Teetotalers and Truth-Tellers.

What a Consul Has to Do in a Foreign Land—Interesting Interview With Rev. Z. T. Sweeney.

Washington, July 21.—Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, United States consul-general to Turkey, arrived in this city a few days ago from Constantinople, where he has been for the past year.

He will shortly go to Indiana, his old home, where he will spend his vacation. Constantinople, he says, is as dull as Washington in mid-summer. The American legation is the only one of the foreign legationsleft in the city during the hot spell.

The representatives of the other nations go up to Bosphorus for the summer months. Their governments support two establishments for them, while the American representative has to pay his own rent. "It would cost me about $2,500 to spend my summer up the Bosphorus," said Mr. Sweeney, "and I could spend it much more agreeably and much less expensively in Switzerland, Germany or England.

The summer up the Bosphorus is like the winter in Constantinople—a series of receptions and garden parties—and we get enough of that in the winter season."

Mr. Sweeney says that the prevalent impression in this country that our foreign consuls have little to do is not correct. "The consular representative of the American nation abroad, if faithful to his duties," said he, "can find employment for nearly all his time."

"The duties of the consul-general in Constantinople may be classified under three heads: First, as consul-general to Turkey it is his business to receive and transmit for inspection the communications from the various consuls in the empire.

"This of itself is quite a labor. Second, as consul for the District of Constantinople he has various duties of certifying invoices of goods, caring for and relieving indigent seamen and protecting American citizens, both native and naturalized. Third, the consul-general is also a judge of the United States Consular court and as such it is his duty to administer the law of the United States.

"There being no extradition treaty with Turkey and American citizens having extra-territorial rights, they are not tried in Turkish courts, but in the Consular court. In addition duties as these as regular duties, the consul who is disposed to be at all accommodating can find a large employment in acting in a general way for the comfort and convenience of American tourists, of which a great many go to Constantinople.

"Since the opening up of the railway from Constantinople and Vienna to Paris, most of the travel to Egypt and Palestine in the winter and spring goes through Constantinople and Vienna in the second quarter of the year. I presume that there were at least 3,000 tourists in Constantinople last winter.

"There are a great many things in and around Constantinople of interest to the traveler," said the consul general. "As Rome is the great city of military power and Athens the city of classical lore, so Jerusalem is the great city of religious feeling and Constantinople the city of church history.

"After traveling four hours from Constantinople you arrive at Brusa, the first capital of the Ottoman empire, which is the burial place of all her distinguished people. Salonica, a few miles southwest, is a city of tramways and many modern improvements.

"Like all modern cities it has its hotels, theaters and parks, which are very fine. This city, because the ablest diplomats and largest legations are situated there, is called the college of diplomacy.

"My impression of the Ottomans," said Mr. Sweeney, "is a favorable one. The usual idea is that they are uncivilized, crude and coarse. This is not so. They are a nation of teetotalers and their native instinct is for truth telling.

"Their religion, though not of my kind, seems suited to their requirements, and they live up to it. I would deem it a curse for Russia to obtain possession of this empire as there are signs on all sides of material progress.

"The old custom of selling slaves in public places has been abandoned and though a slave may be sold occasionally a diligent search never fails to reveal the proper place to apply the law. With the exception of proselyting to the Mohammedan faith the Turk tolerates all religions.

"The sultan is one of the most conscientious sovereigns of Europe and devotes more thought, care and attention to his people than any other sovereign on the continent. He is simple in his habits and is deeply religious.

"He drinks no wine and has no higher ambition than to serve well the nation whose head he is. In these views I believe all diplomats at Constantinople agree.

"America's diplomatic relations are very slight compared with those of the countries on the continent, but her educating and civilizing influences far surpass those of any European nation.

"Robert college on the Bosphorus, five miles from Constantinople, has fifteen professors and two hundred students. At Scutari, opposite Constantinople, is a college for girls, purely American, having ten female instructors from this country representing the best New England culture.

"Though these schools are doing much to throw light in dark places of the empire they are accepted by the people only with toleration."

When asked what he thought of Turkey's participation in the world's fair, Mr. Sweeney said: "When it was known that Chicago had been selected for this purpose there was considerable disappointment expressed, as New York was the only great city of America of which the people knew, but through the Constantinople newspapers, which are printed in many languages, the people were educated on this subject, so that they now realizeChicago's important position in this country. I have no doubt that Turkey will give a highly creditable and satisfactory display at the exhibition."

Speaking of Turkey's disadvantages, Mr. Sweeney said: "I believe there are not a dozen postoffices in Palestine. The survival of brigandage is also another drawback. The government has not yet succeeded in crushing out that class of criminals. The train on which I was expected to leave, had not business interfered, was captured by these outlaws and the passengers robbed and dragged to the mountains, with no hope of rescue or escape until the government had paid 400,000 francs for their release, but not, however, before several hundred of them had died from exposure and ill-treatment. I think that this last outrage will awaken the government to more active measures in the suppression of these outrages."

Mr. Sweeney was appointed to his present position by President Harrison in the summer of 1887. He is a native of Kentucky, having lived there until he was 20 years of age, when he came to Indiana to take charge of a church at Columbus, where he left a large congregation after accepting the consul-generalship to the Ottoman empire. He has recently written a highly interesting book entitled "Under Ten Flags," giving an account of a trip taken by him through the Holy Land a few years ago. The time of his return to his post is not definitely known.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. A. M. Friedman left yesterday for Chicago on a business trip.

Deputy Sheriff Homer is rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at his home.

Miss Bertha Abler, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting with Mrs. J. J. Waldvogel, of lower Superior street.

Misses Arista and Dakota Lutz, of Circleville, O., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Defenbaugh of Eleventh street.

Mr. A. Brigham, secretary of the Woolson Spice company, and family have gone to St. Clair flats for a few weeks' outing.

Chas. Schaup, of the I. L. St. John Drug company, of Tiffin, Ohio, is in the city today. Mr. Schaup is en route to the lakes to spend his vacation.

Miss Allie O'Meara, of Heston street, this city, and Mrs. L. C. Snyder and daughter Fay, of Whitehouse, O., have returned from an extended visit with friends at Attica, Ind., and vicinity.

Last night the little 3-year-old daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Jones died at the family residence on Lafayette street, of croup. The child, who was a granddaughter of Dr. W. W. Jones, was a great favorite and the parents are distracted with grief.

Miss Kathrine Ellis, Miss Alice M. Kellar and Miss Meme Griswold will leave for Detroit on steamer Idlewild, where they will be met by a party of Detroit friends, and will take the steamer Japan for Duluth Thursday evening, for a two weeks' trip.

Miss Lillian Keenan gave a large dancing party last night in honor of her cousin, Miss Lillian Shields of Philadelphia. After the dancing had ceased Miss Anna Grady, Amanda Getz and others favored the guests with vocal and instrumental music. The party was a most delightful one.

UNITED BRETHREN IN COURT

The Seceders Fail to Win Their Case.

An Important Suit Involving Millions of Property Decided in Dayton.

Dayton, July 21.—The celebrated church case in which the "seceders" in the United Brethren church sought to arrest the church property in the United States and publishing house in this city from the liberals or present possessors was decided in the circuit court here.

The suit involved $5,000,000 throughout the United States, and $300,000 in the publishing house here. The "seceders" left the church because they claimed the "liberals" had no right to revise the church constitution nor to change the confession of faith.

The suit has been a long one, going through the lower courts in various states and finally to the circuit court here.

Those who sought the property for the "seceders" were beaten and the present owners sustained.

The decision is elaborate and exhaustive, but the following are the principal points coverted: That the constitution of 1841 was valid as the organized law of the church, that the revised confession of 1889 and constitution were lawfully and properly adopted by a two-thirds vote of the whole society; that all the questions of creed discipline, church movement, and ecclesiastical usage are finally and conclusively settled by the adjudication of the general conference; that there had been no material change in the creed or teachings, customs and usages of the church.

After the court had decided the case a motion for a new trial was overruled amid great rejoicing by church members and ministers who attended the trial.

SPRING GARDEN METHODS.

How the Notes Were Secured by Fraud.

The Filing of a Law Suit Brings Out Some Very Peculiar Banking Ideas in the East.

Philadelphia, July 21.—The National bank of the Republic of New York, recently entered suit in the common pleas court here against Ephraim Turland to recover the amount due on a certain promissory note held by the bank, of which Mr. Turland was the maker, the note having been delivered to the Spring Garden National bank, now suspended.

Mr. Turland to-day filed his affidavit of defense, in which he gives an interesting history of the making of the note. He said that he never received any value of any kind for the notes received, the paper having been obtained from him by fraud, deceit and misrepresentations on the part of Francis W. Kennedy, president of the Spring Garden bank.

Mr. Turland alleges that he was at that time one of the directors of the bank and also a stockholder and depositor therein, but not a borrower of a dollar for years.

That in December last there was a notorious stringency in the money market, and the banks of Philadelphia and New York adopted a system of issuing loans to each other through the clearing house association—that is to say, that by depositing in the clearing house association certain bank assets other than cash any bank could procure temporary loans in cash through the clearing house, thus enabling such banks to command sufficient currency for immediate wants without a sacrifice of their assets, these loans being paid off and renewed as emergencies required by banks in healthy condition through a period of several months from December, 1890.

Continuing, Mr. Turland alleges that Francis W. Kennedy represented to him that the Spring Garden National bank was in a sound and healthy condition, and swore to the fact that all of its loans were well secured; that the business was flourishing and profitable; and that it was earning more than 6 per cent. which was declared a dividend on the capital stock of $750,000 which was unimpaired and also that the bank had a surplus fund of $130,000. That Kennedy also represented to Mr. Turland that owing to the stringency of the money market the bank was a borrower of cash, temporarily, from the clearing house until their assets matured; that the loans would be repaid in the course of business and that, in view of this fact, it would be wise for the bank to strengthen the loans by a deposit of special commercial paper; that for this purpose Turland made the note at Kennedy's request, the understanding being that the paper was to be protected at maturity by the Spring Garden National bank and returned to Mr. Turland.

The defendant states further that under the representations of Kennedy he was induced to execute notes for many thousands of dollars, among them the note in suit.

Mr. Turland also alleges that Kennedy's allegations were false; that the loans and securities were not as represented; that there was no surplus fund; that the capital stock was heavily impaired; that the bank was fraudulently insolvent and had been for a long time, and that there had been a misappropriation of funds, Kennedy himself having loaned to himself $850,000 of the capital stock of the bank, and two other directors having borrowed $200,000 and $100,000 respectively, all of which was secured, and in conclusion that the books of the bank were criminally falsified in order to deceive the United States bank examiner.

In view of these circumstances Mr. Turland does not believe that he is responsible for the payment of the note.

Bank Failure.

Ft. Worth, Texas, July 21.—The Merchants' National bank of this city closed its doors this morning. The amount of assets and liabilities are not stated as yet. The bank had been in trouble for some time and the suspension was not unexpected.

The Alarm Counter and Paper Jogger advertised by R. A. Hart & Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., has proved to be one of the best inventions ever made in the printers' line. See their ad. in another place.

20 Per Cent. Discount this Month on our Stock of Mantels, Curtains, Grill Work, &c.

20 OFF on all Goods during July.

Briggs & Leibius, 307 Summit-st

PLAIN CASE OF STEAL.

Shameful Conduct on the Part of Republicans.

Foster R. Warren Robbed of His Seat.

The Equalization Board Refuses to Adopt the Resolution to Investigate.

Columbus, July 21.—(Special)—At the board of equalization, Mr. Beeman called up his resolution when Robinson, republican, offered Dan Ryan's statement as a substitute for the original with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That in the absence of any legal proceedings before any competent authority by any elector of the Thirty-third senatorial district to contest the seat held in this board by Hon. B. F. Hyatt, by regular credentials duly filed at the time he took his official oath, it is inexpedient now, when the work before this board is nearly completed, to delay its completion by entering upon an examination of question, wh

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The BEE absorbed—
Daily and Weekly Times, February 15, 1881.
Daily and Weekly Post, February 25, 1886.

ONLY 14 years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is always for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 209 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 21, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN MCNAMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
H. S. TRUMBO, Lawrence County.

Last week the city of Minneapolis entertained the Society of Christian Endeavor. This week it glories in the presence of prizefighters Hall and Fitzsimmons and the sports who come to see them knock one another out. Versatile Minneapolis!

Chilian advices are that Balmaceda has found opportunity to execute a few more men as traitors, and has availed himself of it with his usual alacrity. The end of the nineteenth century ought not, it would seem, to see the sons of men governed by such men as Alexander of Russia and Balmaceda of Chili. The millenium appears to be as far off as ever.

Dr. R. Heber Newton will not be silenced. If the church will not try him, he is bound to cite himself before the bar of public opinion. He brings out now in "Church and Creed" a book made up of his three most obnoxious sermons. Obnoxious, that is, on the ground of their unsoundness of creed. The indications are that Bishop Potter will be driven into having Dr. Newton tried for heresy, and that the council so called will be driven into finding him guilty.

The Providence Journal advises Chairman Brice of the national democratic committee that he is all wrong on the question of organizing clubs. The next campaign, the Journal says, "is not going to be a contest of organization, but preeminently one of opinions and politics." But how about using club organizations to disseminate opinions and formulate policies, gentlemen of the republican press? Senator Brice gives good advice. There should be democratic clubs all over the land, and the sooner we have them the better for democracy.

A widespread Guelph conspiracy against the German imperial government has been unearthed in Hanover. Treasonable documents have been seized, state trials will follow, a princess of a royal Hanovarian house is implicated, and her husband is right-hand man to the duke of Cumberland. William II has now a legitimate field for the use of that superfluous energy which has kept him meddling with matters out of his line. If developments show that the duke of Cumberland is really involved in this political intrigue, suspicions of which have been before entertained, the position of Great Britain toward the affair will be a delicate and embarassing one.

Mr. Clarkson has, he says, "a high regard, affection and respect" for Senator Quay. In him he sees, as it were, himself in a looking glass. This is a touching exhibition of the cordial and fraternal relations the great lights of the republican party sustain to one another. It is, also, an exhibition of the total depravity of these leaders that, notwithstanding the strong disgust over their methods which animates the rank and file of the party, they do so stand by the record of each other, instead of repudiating evil done and attempting reform. Within the fold of the republican party its present shepherds will not only prevent the attempt to reform political methods, but they do not even see the need of reform. It will come from the outside and disintegrate the party. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

A deficient harvest in Russia, and a starving peasantry; famine prevailing over portions of India, causing serious apprehensions of both plague and insurrection; drouth in Bengal. These conditions predicate a shortage in the Indian and Russian supplies of wheat for the European market. Under proper conditions of trade, the abundant wheat crop of the United States would now command such export prices as would enable American farmers to recoup their losses of the last two seasons. How grateful the farmer should be to his friend, the protectionist, who insists upon "the home market" for the farmer's produce, in order that he, the protected, may put up the bars against a foreign competitor in manufactures. "Buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market" is the rule the grand old party forces upon the farmer.

In speaking of the interview printed in last Saturday's Bee, with Hon. R. M. Nevin, of Dayton, in which that gentleman stated that farmers and mechanics were unruly on the tariff question, and that he did not think McKinley would have a much larger plurality than Ryan had, the Dayton Journal explodes as follows:

If the Hon. R. M. Nevin slops over to democratic newspapers in this way it would be well for the state executive committee to consider how valuable his services on the stump for McKinley will be this campaign. It is not discreet to go to your enemies with your private opinions. The farmers and mechanics in this region who are "kicking" are not republicans.

Of course the kicking farmers and mechanics are not republicans, but they used to be, many of them. There's where the shoe pinches the grand old party in Ohio, and why the Journal winces over Mr. Nevin's give-away of the situation.

As the tariff question is to be the principal topic of discussion this campaign, Major McKinley should commence early to make his peace with the wool growers. The price of Ohio wool this year averages four cents a pound less than before the McKinley monstrosity became a law. The annual wool clip in Ohio amounts to about 25,000,000 pounds. The loss to the farmers of Ohio over last year is a round million of dollars. The prostration of the woolen mill industry immediately followed the passage of the McKinley bill, and the wool growers suffer doubly. The manufacture is restricted, thus reducing the price of wool, and the cost of the short supply of goods increases, thus adding to the price paid by consumers. This is one of the baleful effects of the crime of McKinleyism, and, as the principal of this crime is the republican candidate for governor the farmers ought to know how to square accounts at the ballot box. The protectionists have pulled the wool over the Ohio farmers many years. They will attempt their old tricks this year, but the present price of the clip should convince the agriculturists that McKinley and McKinleyism are twins of harm, and that prudence and self-protection demands the repudiation of both next November.

THE TENNESSEE RIOT.

The reports of the reign of terrorism inaugurated in a mining district of Tennessee are very serious. Whatever the grievances of the miners, and however just their cause may have been, they have put themselves in the wrong by the mob violence they have displayed. Costly machinery is being destroyed, invested capital is shown to be insecure, and the lives of citizens are endangered.

There are some phases of the Briceville trouble more serious than usually accompany a collision between employers and employed, and from which deductions are to be drawn of wider application than the mere local disturbance.

One of the serious phases of this riot is that the militia are reported to be on the side of the strikers. The evidence goes to prove, as is asserted, that the state troops are actively in sympathy with the miners, and that if keeping the peace, which they have been sent to the mines to do, means supporting the effort to keep the convicts at work, and protecting the lives of the convicts, then the troops are ready to mutiny, more or less openly, and will not do their duty.

From their attitude arises the report that regular troops will be needed and will be supplied. This is a departure from precedent and a momentous one. Unless we are ready to acknowledge that the relations between capital and labor are such as may, at any moment, develop into a state of civil war, the United States troops ought not to be called upon to shoot down citizens of the United States.

Another and unusual phase of trouble at Briceville is that the leaders of the mob are not miners, but men who take this opportunity to defy the state government and officials, and who really, by seizing the telegraph line and supervising messages sent out, have established a state of seige for themselves, and set at defiance both the civil and military authority.

The outcome may be a pitched battle in which discipline and guns will subdue the disorganized miners and their sympathizers, and blood-letting will cool the fever of the rioters. Were this all, the affair might be regretted, but it would not have the significance which now attaches to it. This significance lies in the fact that the present eruption is only one of many indications that the increasingly unwholesome relations between men and their employers in certain lines of industry injure not only their mutual prosperity, but are a menace to society and to government.

Governmental interference with private enterprises is un-American and undemocratic, but business must be so done that such interference shall be unnecessary. In the question that precipitated the present riots the state government of Tennessee is the party first in the wrong. Convict labor should never be hired out to contractors.

Used to It.

The republicans are having hard work in finding candidates this year. The whole state of Massachusetts has been scraped over with a hand rake, and the proper gubernatorial candidate has not yet been found. No one can be found to take the nomination in New York state. In Ohio the party secured a standard bearer without much trouble—but then McKinley does not object to being beaten. He is used to it.—Boston Globe.

Farmers, Note It.

The farmers of the United States are now harvesting, and to a considerable extent marketing, the finest crop of wheat they have had for years. Will they please note that the price they are getting is fixed by Liverpool merchants, and not by American merchants or protected manufacturers?—Chicago Herald.

But They Won't.

Now since the able editorial liars of the tin plate press have got it settled that the McKinley bill is entitled to the credit of the good crops this year, they might proceed to inform the farmers the wherefore of the present McKinley price of wool.—Mansfield Shield and Banner.

Suits Everybody.

The whole state press and the press throughout the nation compliment the nomination of Governor Campbell. Even the republicans are getting mad because their papers have said so many nice things about him.—Massillonian.

Truth Is Mighty.

In the great contest between McKinley and Campbell the former will put on the armor of tin while the latter will carry the breast-plate of truth. Truth is mighty and will prevail.—Bucyrus Forum.

Ohio Will Speak.

Ohio will tell the people of the whole country at the November convention, what she thinks of the taxation of one man for the benefit of another.—Lima Times.

The Old Game Bird.

The game old rooster goes at the head of the democratic ticket. And the same gallant bird will be at the head of the election returns in November.—Findlay Courier.

Duplicating Detroit.

Toledo business men have called upon their apparently nerveless mayor to end the street car strike there by preventing the interference of strikers. Toledo is duplicating the experience of Detroit as far as official inability to preserve order is concerned.—Detroit Tribune.

Suggestions to Blaine.

Considering the excessive production of whisky in the United States for 1890-91, it might be well for Mr. Blaine to open a foreign market for a barrel or two of this great staple.—Courier Journal.

Its Answer.

The answer of the Ohio Democracy to the grand quadruple alliance of Sherman, Foster, McKinley and Foraker is that of the grim old soldier in Scott's novel, "In worse dangers I have made my hands keep my head."—N. Y. World.

Same Old Tune.

Ohio Democrats can take for their campaign the same old tune, "The Campbells Are Coming." And he will come as he did before.—New Orleans New Delta.

Thousands of Them.

Republicans who feel the pinch of the McKinley tariff are not going to vote for McKinley—and there are thousands of them in Ohio.—Sandusky Journal.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR.

Interesting Talk With Workmen's Leader.

What James H. Millen Has to Say on the Subject.

His Views on the Campaign Issue and the Possibilities of the New People's Party.

Worcester, July 21.—Mr. James H. Mellen, the head of the political laborers of this state, lives in a simple Jeffersonian villa on Jefferson street. He was improving the shining hours to-day in clipping and watering his modest lawn.

He laid down his hosepipe good-humoredly to talk over the political situation under the shade of his wide-spreading porch.

The chief point of inquiry was the probable effect of the new People's party movement in Massachusetts.

"I recognize," Mr. Mellen said, "the practical value from the workingmen's standpoint of much that the new party is aiming at. The municipal lighting bill, so strongly urged by the nationalists, is a measure the practicability of which I saw two years ago.

"The town of Danvers put in a petition for the right of town lighting in 1889, the first, I think, to reach the legislature. I grasped the occasion at once to introduce a bill substantially like the one passed last session. It was an entering wedge for the plank inserted last year in the democratic state platform, and opened the way for the same measure this year.

"I see now that the nationalists are pressing their municipal coal yard plan. This is undoubtedly a shrewd move, and I am disposed to favor it. It will touch the people, that is certain. If the nationalists here go ahead discreetly, step by step, as they are now doing, conducting their transformation act craftily, and appealing in every move to the pinched pocket of every poor man, they will draw along popular support.

"But, as a democrat, I think there are grave objections to their extreme measures. Take, for one, the reorganization of the railroads as a national institution. Not to speak of the cost of the acquisition in piling up the dept of the nation, th creation of such an army of officeholders, the million or more which would be necessary to run the roads, is a threat to democracy which I, for one, hesitate to face.

"They may talk as they please about an incorruptible civil service administration of such magnitude. Whichever party administered the government under such conditions would be intrenched in power almost beyond the hope of displacement.

What abuses of power might not a party perpetrate with such a political engine at command? What safeguard would assure the people against its unscrupulous use?

"I shall cooperate, however, heartily in all their democratic measures, and there are enough of these to warm up both of the old parties to a point that will explode the fossils, the mossbacks, the monopolies and the trusts.

"For my own part, I consider that I can do better service at present by remaining within old party lines and pushing reform from within, and not from without. I have no thought of boasting when I claim to be a truer democrat than the men who want to read me out of the party.

"As to the possible political strength of the People's party this year, I would not attempt to speak with assurance. Much depends on the way that the organization is handled, and the growth of confidence in its leaders. It will be hard to awaken confidence to the extent of breaking party lines, in view of the cheats that have been practiced by other professed friends and guides of the workingman. Then, too, the political advantage of a third party must be clearly shown to draw off thoughtful men, and men who don't think are likely to stick where they are, from political association, prejudice and interest. I have no unfriendliness to the movement, so far as it has gone. It is something to have a new spirce added to the campaign.

"On the debated point of restriction of immigration, I think that something should be said to curb any rashness or illiberality. I do not want to let in thieves and murderers, but I should want substantial proof of guilt before putting up the bars. That a man is poor, dirty and ill-clothed is no sufficient ground for shutting him out. America has been from the first a refuge for the oppressed, and the maintenance of such an asylum is truly and nobly American.

"Is not the pressure of poverty and degrading social conditions oppression? If a man flies from it to our shores, should the door of refuge be shut in his face? This is, indeed, a great country, and there is still a chance of good living in it for all who come. My father was a poor immigrant, I suppose, and I should be unmindful of him if I were willing to bar out others like him. People talk sometimes needlessly of the offensive and disturbing degradation of the poor Poles and Italians and Russian Jews who are coming over, and my father's countrymen get a crack, too. Now I have taken pains to watch these poor immigrants working in the trenches of our streets, or turning their hands to what they could do in the rookeries where they live.

"It is not such poor people who are most apt to make trouble, but our own American—born hoodlums—young street roughs, of Irish descent, like me, perhaps, or the gilt-edged rakes of our colleges. It is those who have learned the extent of the freedom of this country that are the first to abuse its license. Downtrodden people, with dirty faces and empty pockets, haven't the spirit to make a disturbance, and are naturally disposed to fear the law and make their living peaceably.

"Ask any owner of a tenement house whether it isn't easier for him to collect his rent from immigrants in employment here than from native born citizens who have learned how to beat him out of what they owe him, and do not scruple to do so. An organ grinder may not be a very productive laborer, but he pleases the children and poor people, and that is more than can be said of the gilded loafer who drives a four-in-hand, and sees the world through his club windows."

Mr. Mellen does not profess to see any very radical step in the municipal coal yard plan, which the People's party in this state is certain to take up and press to the front, but no unrestrained critic can fail to see the true inwardness and logical scope of this undertaking. It is a move in face of which the Nationalistic advance in the municipal lighting law is insignificant. A town may undertake its own lighting, as it does its own water supply, as a public service and protection which cannot prudently be committed to private hands. The best assurance of pure and abundant water for the community's use may be deemed a necessary public provision, and re-enforcing this is the special need of trustworthy protection in case of fire.

A city which maintains its own fire department properly controls the water supply to render it effective. So in the case of municipal lighting. Illumination of the streets at night is a collective public necessity, which a community taxes itself to provide, and may properly hold in its own hands, if it appears advantageous to do so. Adequate lighting is moreover a requisite of effective police protection, as any patrolman will testify.

But the peddling out of fuel to anybody who applies for it, as is distinctly proposed in the terms of the petition laid by the Second National club before the city council of Boston, is not a measure providing for the safety or indispensable need of the municipality as a collective body. The proposition is an attempt to engage the city in the retail coal business on a scale commensurate with the individual wants of all who apply for coal. In other words, the city must provide and keep a stock on hand to sell at cost to anybody who calls for it. If coal is thus bought and sold, why not flour, potatoes, eggs or any other market supply

To offset the claim of any considerable saving, the difficulty of determining when the purchase of coal is most advantageous might be pointed out, and the present bare margin of profit to the commission men. It is notorious and can be established without difficulty that commission men for the past year and more have been relying chiefly on the chance of obtaining exceptionally low rates of freight from coasting vessels to their profit over and above the cost of purchase, handling and carriage. It might further be urged that good Nationalists would be expected to vote away all the saving that might be effected, as extra compensation to the serfs ground under the heel of the coal barons.

But the contest should not be put on the ground of doubt of any saving to the consumer. The issue obviously is whether a city is authorized to engage in the retail business, even if it has the right legally to do so. It is expected by the Nationalists that the city council of Boston will refer their petition to the corporation counsel, and that he will return it with an unfavorable report.

Then they propose to put their wits to work to put their project on a footing authorized by law, and to upset any objections not strictly legal by an upstirring of public opinion, and a plastering of the council with incessant petitions from every quarter.

On every attainable stump, too, the cry will be raised against the cold-blooded coal dealer, and an alleged combination in Boston to fix and put up prices. The "coal trust," whether a straw image or not, will be thrashed on every platform, and all sorts of catchwords will be flung about. "Down with the dealer and down with coal!" "Every man his own coal seller!" "No trust, full weight!" "Let the city buy of the city!" and the like.

Appeal will be made to the needs of the poor, and the desire of every buyer to save a dollar a ton or less. The prejudice of the pocket will be played upon for all that it can do to warp the natural judgment of citizens; and many, no doubt, who do not fancy the idea of the city going into the retail coal business will be led to countenance the scheme by the prospect of saving a few dollars.

When the city is persuaded to buy and sell its own coal, the next step must be to make cheaper transportation in some way, for otherwise the price may not fall to the expectation of the Salvation army and the voters for cheap coal. This will bring on the acquisition, at buyer's estimate, of the roads connecting with the mines, and the mines themselves. Then the new school of political economists will address itself to the task of producing and carrying coal cheaper than before, after raising wages to the point desired by the wage-earner to begin with.

If it is found to be impracticable, what is more natural than to throw the job up and declare for the system in which there are no money complications and everybody shares alike?

FOUND SEVENTY MILLION.

A Rich Pick Up in a Brazil Castle.

Gold Ornaments Found by the Bushel in What Had Once Been an Old Monastery.

New York, July 21.—Seventy million dollars in gold and millions of dollars' worth of gold dust, ornaments and precious stones!

This is the comfortable find which a contractor of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is reported to have made.

He was engaged in tearing down the old castle of San Antonio, and there he discovered this gold mine, where it had been hidden since some time in the last century.

El Carreo de Caracas, published at Caracas, Venezuela, in its issue of July 1, gives a detailed report of this discovery in an article which occupies almost the entire front page of the newspaper.

According to this account the find was made by an engineer who was tearing down the castle of San Antonio.

Before it was converted into a castle San Antonio was a monastery under the control of the Jesuits. It is during this period of its history that the treasure is supposed to have been hidden.

Underneath the castle are vaults, built like the corridors of a mine, and in one of these a large number of cases, chests and bundles was discovered.

The contract for the demolition of the castle stipulated that in the event of a discovery of any precious metals half of the treasure should belong to the state.

The engineer promptly notified the Brazilian government, making a statement of the find and soliciting official advice and assistance.

His memoranda enumerated the following articles as taken from the vault:

One hundred and twelve wooden boxes, with iron clasps and three locks on each, weighing 856 kilos—about two pounds each.

Four cast-iron chests, weighing 615 kilos each.

Sixteen leather sacks, sewed, weighing 59 kilos each.

Eight hundred and six packages of parchments, with a total weight of 1,457 kilos.

Three boxes containing papers.

Twenty-six packages, slightly damaged.

An examination of the contents of these chests and packages resulted in a most astonishing find.

The 112 wooden cases contained gold money to the value of about $70,000,000 in the shape of old Portuguese cruzados (ancient milreas worth about 50 cents each), and the accounting of the treasure was verified by documents found in the cases.

Among the papers found was a receipt of Frier Desserte Anton, superior of the Order of Jesuits, acknowledging the receipt of 20,000,000 cruzados in gold to be turned over to Don John V. as a tribute of honor upon his voyage to Brazil.

These 20,000,000 together with 2,560 kilograms of gold powder contained in the four iron chests, and 945 kilos of gold bars, vessels and richly worked ornaments, were to have gone to Portugal aboard the royal squadron of caravals and galleons which, under the command of Don Sebastian, was to touch at Brazil en route to Lisbon.

It is said that when, in the last century, the Marquis of Pombat, the great Portuguese statesman, demanded the remittance of the above named sum, Father Anton buried the treasure in the vaults of his monastery and denied that it had ever been his possession, declaring that it had been taken away during the previous reign.

In consequence of this denial, which did not deceive the marquis, the Jesuits were expelled from Brazil and Portural.

The 26 packages were found to contain a variety of precious stones, whose value cannot be stated, as they have not yet been appraised. It is something enormous, however.

The excavations about the castle are not yet finished, and a discovery of new treasures is not impossible.

FINDLAY MAN IN TROUBLE.

He Appears Before United States Commissioner Hall on a Trivial Charge.

This morning A. B. Clark, a well known oil man in Findlay, was in the United States court on a charge which, while trivial in itself, will entail considerable discomforture. Mr. Clark appears to be a very intelligent and amiable sort of gentleman, and the letter which he is charged with having written, while coming within the jurisdiction of the court, seems of so trivial a nature, and so unwarranted by circumstances, that it is not at all probable the case will come even for a hearing to the courts.

Mr. Clark stands well in his community, and those who know him best say that extenuating circumstances can be pleaded in his behalf. It appears from the details which he gave a REE this morning that he has been simply defending his home against the encroachment of a party whose reputation is none of the best.

He has the sympathy of all the government officials, and it is probable the case will be dismissed or at least only a nominal fine will be imposed.

Till the Storm Breaks.

The republican papers of Ohio do not disguise their alarm as to the fate of McKinley. Wait until the storm begins in earnest.—Dayton Times.

LET THE ANIMALS GROWL.

Sherman and Foraker are Pulling Hair.

Both are Candidates for the Senatorship.

Some Republican Harmony Which Promises to Net the Democracy a Number of Votes.

Cincinnati, July 21.—A break has come between Senator Sherman and ex-Gov. Foraker, and the latter is now an open candidate for senator.

It is stated that Sherman has called a conference of his friends to meet in Cincinnati to-night, at which Foraker is to be invited to define his position.

In confirmation of this report Senator Sherman arrived here yesterday but he declares he knows nothing of a contemplated conference.

Foraker is very outspoken at what he terms the impertinence of Sherman's friends.

One of them, Amor Smith, collector of customs in Cincinnati, called on him and demanded a statement of his intentions. Foraker says he told Smith that he would be a candidate if he wanted to and accept any votes that might be given him.

The rupture has caused a great sensation in political circles.

There is now no doubt that both Sherman and Foraker are in the fight for the senatorship and both men will make a desperate battle to secure indorsement at the Hamilton county convention next week.

While Foraker's double dealing with Sherman has been known all the time, still the formal announcement that both are out for the race has stirred up a bitter strife in Hamilton county.

This is the worst thing that could happen the republican party, for Campbell will certainly profit in Cincinnati by their action.

THE HOLCOMB NATIONAL.

The New Location a Splendid One—The Bank's Prospects.

"Mr. Holcomb has secured one of the best corners in the city for his new quarters," said a bank officer to-day. "It is convenient for his old customers and equally so for Summit street business. It is an excellent move.

"Insurance men say that the average life of an opera house is seven years before it goes up in flames. The old Wheeler has been fortunate to last a score of years, but an opera house building is looked upon as an extra hazardous location for a bank. The timbers in it are necessarily very heavy and these are all above the bank, so when a fire comes it puts a vault to a very severe test. Yet Keeler, Holcomb & Co. have had no trouble from fire and the new bank moves out at its leisure to a better location.

The stock of the bank was in demand for two reasons; one is, people think bank stocks good investment property, and the other is that in this case there is no expense incident to working up a new business. It is already there. The deposits turned over to the new bank are about $300,000; the profits began the moment the transfer was made. Most banks have a long list of stockholders who are supposed to be working in the interest of their own property; they have also a board of directors, etc., but Mr. Holcomb has apparently sought no business, has had no help of late years from Mr. Keeler, whose health has been very poor, and yet he makes as good a showing as these other banks. It is a fact of which he may well be proud."

Young Bald-Heads.

Gov. Campbell, renominated by the democrats of Ohio, is a bald-headed man, though not an old one, and not as bald as Hill, of New York. The youthful baldheaded man seems gradually getting possession of the earth and all that thereon is.—Chicago Journal.

Victory in Sight.

Victory is now within the grasp of the solid democratic party. The division of the party would imperil this great boon. The south is not ready to take this responsibility.—Atlanta Journal.

QUAY'S PASSING.

Matt Quay says he be hasn't said he would resign. He ought to. — Buffalo News.

Mr. Quay is a good man and the other members of the national committee are all Quaykers.—Courier-Journal.

If Quay resigns, so it is announced, Clarkson is to succeed him as chairman of the republican national committee, thus perpetuating the dynasty of rascals.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Quay declares that he needs a rest, and out of this consideration it is declared that if he will resign the chairmanship of the republican national committee that party will do the rest.—Rochester Herald.

One thing is certain: If Mr. Quay will not resign the members of the committee should summarily remove him from office. He is not only a poor politician and a menace to party success but a discredited and dangerous man.—Rochester Post-Express.

If Quay is actually driven to resign, it will undoubtedly be an excellent thing for the cause of good politics. The democracy knew what manner of man he was in the days of '88, however; and it has good reason to plume itself on the indorsement of the position which republicans have at length been compelled to give.—Boston Globe.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Quay is to retire from the chairmanship of the republican national committee. He will still hold his membership on the committee, however, and be able to give his successor a pointer now and then as to how to pace the boodle where it will do the most good. It will be something, however, for the republican party to have gotten rid of his smirched name at the head of the party organization.—Wheeling Register.

The promise of the resignation of Senator Quay from the national republican committee and the succession by J. S. Clarkson cannot be very pleasant for the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, who is already gunning for a second term. If Quay does not resign the national committee may be depended upon to be "again" Harrison. If Quay does resign and Clarkson goes in, Mr. Harrison will find a national committee leader very much after Mr. Quay's heart and, in addition to that, a decided friend to Mr. Blaine. All the movements that are being made are against Harrison, irrespective of whom they may be for.—Detroit News.

Mr. Quay seems to be preparing the way to let himself down easy from the chairmanship of the republican national committee. He intimates that the next campaign is to be one of education and, of course, that is not Mr. Quay's "best hold." The adoption of the secret ballot in over half the states would also neutralize his favorite methods. He can direct the tapping of the barrels just as well in some other capacity and by his resignation will relieve his party from being compromised on the defensive because of his acts. It now seems probable that he will retire July 29. No flowers.—Indianapolis News.

It is said that the president has entered into a sort of offensive and defensive alliance with Senator Quay, the Pennsylvania boss. The republican bosses hope and believe that this story is false. Men will not work intelligently and enthusiastically under the direction of a partisan chieftain who has forfeited their confidence on the score of integrity, whose agents and associates are corrupt and discreditable, whose purposes are usually dishonorable, and who, whether his ends be good or bad, is reckless and unscrupulous as to the means which he employs for their accomplishment. This is the case with Mr. Quay.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

LOCAL LABOR NEWS.

Street Car Men's Wives to Organize—Dissatisfaction Continues on the Robison Lines—Meetings Last Evening—Coming Events.

Last evening the wives of fifty or sixty street car men met at Worthington block with a view of forming an organization—an auxiliary branch of the Electric Workers' union.

The committee was called on last Saturday and its object was to devise ways and means to assist the strikers. The strike, however, being settled, it was deemed advisable not to do anything at present, but simply to organize with a view of rendering such assistance as might be in their power in the event of another emergency of a like nature. Owing to the length of hours the street car men's meetings are necessarily held before midnight, and one of the objects of the proposed organization will be to furnish a lunch to be given during the session.

The matter was discussed and the meeting adjourned without taking any definite action till next Monday afternoon.

Considerable dissatisfaction continues to exist on the Robison lines, owing to the fact that the company, it is said, has undertaken to punish some of the leaders of the recent strike. It is claimed that the company has violated its agreement with the men in refusing to give the men their old places. Men who formerly occupied straight routes have been given what is known as swing circuits, entailing more hours of labor with no extra compensation. The company will find that it will not pay to violate the agreement.

The Central Labor Union is making elaborate arrangements for the demonstration and picnic to be given on Labor day. The picnic will be held at Bellevue park and the following committee will have charge of arrangements: Wm. Fellows, chairman; Wm. Lorrigan, Van Epps, A. Smith, R. E. Preston, Daniel Ryan, B. Snovar, J. J. Hollinger, W. Gigandet, F. Neithart, Wm. Gorton, Henry Keller, A. A. Reilley, A. G. Otto, F. J. Carr, H. Hinkson, J. Fraser, W. J. Farrell, Gus Zimmerman, T. Wall and P. Byron.

President Booth has appointed the following committee on legislation: Reynold Voit, chairman, R. S. Roth, Chas. Keppel, J. E. Husted, T. Moore, E. Farrel, H. E. Putney, J. W. Fredericks, Wm. Bundenthal, J. Threm, A. Gallagher, M. Ellert, W. Van Wormen, J. Braunschwager, W. J. McNamara, J. Kenan, J. Blakely, C. W. Otis, F. Leonard, G. P. Stevens and G. Mitchell.

Another meeting of the shoemakers of the city was held last evening for the purpose of forming a union, whose object will be the mutual protection of the trade. The matter of hours and wages was discussed, and Chairman J. R. Moore appointed Messrs. O'Reilly, Moore and Carl a committee on by-laws. The following manifesto was adopted and ordered published:

We, the undersigned of Toledo, O., unite in the call for a meeting of our fellow workers in this city for the purpose of bettering our condition, and for forming a union. The shoemakers of this city are therefore requested to be present at a meeting to be held in the shoe store of Charles Schaefer, 14 North St. Clair street, on Tuesday, July 28, at 8 p. m.

(Signed) CHAS. SCHAEFER,
JOS. WERNET,
JACOB LAUFER,
CARL BENNER,
FRED FRECK,
JAMES R. MOORE,
GEORGE BOOS,
LORENZ BERKER.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have adopted the following resolutions which speak for themselves:

Whereas, The printers in the employ of the Blade Printing & Paper Co. are engaged in a struggle which we believe to be for the best interests of unionism, and

Whereas, The Blade Printing & Paper Co. has steadfastly refused to grant them the right they demand and which we believe they justly merit, therefore be it

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the printers and pledge them our heartiest support and assistance. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the Clerks Mutual Protective association in its efforts to secure early closing, and promise to use every effort in our power to assist them in accomplishing their end. Signed,

P. J. MILLER,
HENRY HARMS,
P. TANNER.

Pavers' Union

At a meeting of the Pavers' union, 5191, held at Mulcahey's hall last evening, the trouble existing between Contractor Streicher and the Pavers' union was discussed at considerable length. The employment of non-union men on city work was pronounced unconstitutional and an effort will be made to have such work performed by resident mechanics.

Alonz Reilly was elected secretary. A number of new members were initiated and several who were suspended for violation of obligations were readmitted. It was decided after some discussion that the wages of first-class pavers should be $4 a day.

The Cigarmakers' union at its regular meeting last evening discussed the matter of local dealers selling non-union made cigars. An appeal will be issued to the labor organizations in the city to see that only union made cigars are called for and used. Messrs. Horace Slunk and Joseph Bergasser were appointed delegates to the Central Labor union. The union is prospering, and new members are being admitted at every meeting.

The picnic to be given at Presque Isle on Thursday by the Joan of Arc assembly, promises to be a very fine affair. The ladies in charge of arrangements have made excellent preparations for a grand time. The picnic is strictly invitational, and none but the members and their friends will be admitted.

Last evening the Tailors' union and the Metal Polishers' union held interesting meetings and discussed ways and means for the improving and bettering of the condition of their members and of the union as a whole.

THE SAMPLE BALLOTS.

How the Big Tickets Will Appear.

County Election Boards to be Furnished With Models to Get Familiar With.

Columbus, July 21.—Secretary of State Ryan has received a proof of the new ballot so far as it relates to the candidates for State offices.

He will have five thousand of them printed and sent to the county election boards as models for them to have their ballots printed by.

The form and size of the model must be strictly adhered to. The ballot as it is now contains the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition tickets. The Labor ticket to be nominated at Springfield next month will be added as soon as it is finished.

With the constitutional amendment question the ballot is nine inches long and nine and one-half wide. The width of the complete ballot with the four tickets will be about twelve inches.

Nine-sixteenths of an inch is allowed for each name, the columns being about two and three-quarter inches wide.

A space of five-eighths of an inch is provided between each column or ticket, being filled in with thick lathe work, so that the designating star to be stamped by the voter in front of the name of the candidate voted for can not by mistake be placed in the space.

Mac Forgets.

McKinley seems to forget that the free trade ghost was rattled to pieces in 1888, when Mr. Cleveland received 100,000 popular majority.—Wheeling Register.

He Refuses.

If Governor Foraker does not desire to be the next United States senator, why does he not plainly say so? He refuses to put it that way.—Cincinnati Post.

Will Call the Boodlers.

McKinley will soon blow his tin horn for boodle.—Youngstown Vindicator.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AFFAIRS IN SWANTON.

Democrats in Line for the Campaign.

Good Crops on All Hands—A New Grist Mill—Miscellaneous Mention.

Swanton, July 21.—(Special.)—If all the democrats could talk politics as do the residents of this place the republican party would get many severe digs in the ribs on their issues.

The democrats here are as one and will not split at the coming election. They have given the tariff question considerable study and are prepared to meet their opponents in a sound, pointed and plausible argument on every corner. Gov. Campbell has many warm admirers here and expressions from some of the leading lights are to the effect that he will gain several votes in this vicinity. Some of the rock rib republicans who have worn the party harness for years are now openly denouncing McKinley and his issue. There need be no fear for Swanton, and when the votes are counted this fall this fact will be fully and clearly illustrated.

Large Crops.

Reports from all quarters in this section are of the most flattering nature in respect to farm products. Several of the farms in the immediate vicinity will yield 41 bushels of wheat to the acre, and grain of every other description will come to the front proportionally. In many localities the farmers have finished threshing and are now caring for the hay, straw and other products.

They Are Now Equipped.

Swanton is now able to handle the grain from the surrounding country, and farmers will hereafter find it convenient as well as profitable to bring their produce here.

The Pilliod Bros., who by the way are enterprising and thoroughly practical business men, have just finished a grist mill and elevator, which will supply the needs of all. The elevator is a frame structure and will hold several hundred bushels of grain, while the grist mill is of brick.

Father Maguire's Church.

At Caragaar, or what is commonly known as St. Mary's corners, lives the faithful and zealous Father Maguire, who by his skill and good management, erected a place of worship equal to any in Toledo. The finishing touches were but recently put on the church, and the faithful priest and his congregation may now look upon their past work with pride. The building is brick. The sub-stratum was commenced some three years since. As time progressed so did the church, and from the little frame building wherein Father Maguire said his first mass he steps into this beautiful building which is the fruit of many hard days labor.

Father Maguire came to Caraghar eight years ago, at which time there was no post-office and few, if any buildings. He labored with his people and by earnestness and sincerity located the town and made other valuable improvement. Father Maguire has a congregation of over 80 families, covering an area of 200 miles. This fall he will commence the erection of a new church at Swanton where over $1300 has been raised for the purpose.

IN THREE GREAT STATES.

OHIO.

John Pyat fell 60 feet at Clare.

Alliance wants water works badly.

Bucyrus has a new A. O. U. W. lodge.

Rattle snakes are plentiful about Carey.

George Clements committed suicide at Piqua.

The streets of Hamilton are being repaved.

George Hoff was killed by the cars at Dayton.

A gang of 15 tramps was captured at Mansfield.

Warren Episcopalians will soon build a new rectory.

The Odd Fellows of Marion will have a big reunion.

The postmaster at Marion was assaulted by a tough.

J. Allen, a Lebanon dentist, was arrested for forgery.

Van Wert's new jail must be completed by next May.

The Lima Gazette and Republican have consolidated.

New Ohio wheat is bringing big price in eastern market.

Roundhead, Hardin county, completely destroyed by fire.

Buchtel college got a gift of $1,000 from an unknown donor.

Van Wert is yet figuring on the fireman's tournament.

Summit county farmers will hold a reunion next Friday.

Canton police board has decided to buy a new patrol wagon.

Grand Army association will meet at Franklin August 19.

Stark county Sons of Veterans are in camp at Canal Fulton.

Great base ball rivalry between Van Wert, Celina and Paulding.

Mineral Ridge and Niles are to be connected by an electric road.

Harry Mende was crushed fatally by a loaded wagon at New Bremen.

L. T. Foster fell from a load of hay at Youngstown and was badly hurt.

Shapsville has an electric light system, and is drilling for artesian water.

The body of Charles Keehman, who was drowned at Sandusky, has been recovered.

Trumbull county had 636 births during the past year. Beats death record two to one.

Mechanicsburg's mayor, John Tullis, has had trouble with the city council. An investigation of the mayor's books is expected to produce a sensation.

Ed Gilchrist, colored man of Delaware died a few days ago. At the post mortem his heart was found to be four times and the liver twice the regular size.

Springfield may not yet get the Masonic home. The owner of Sugar Grove farm, the site selected for the Masonic home, has raised the price, and Springfield must raise $6,000 more or not get the home.

Following Ohio postmasters have been commissioned: Russom Hewitt, Avenue; Wm. R. Frailey, Agosta; Howard C. Tinkham, Townwood, late Seltzer;

VAN NOORDEN'S GREAT CLOTHING SALE

NOW GOING ON AT 435-437 Summit St

DELICIOUS MINCE PIES
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NONE SUCH
CONDENSED
Mince Meat

HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality, Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

Each Package contains material for two large pies.
Grocers often substitute cheap imitations, to make a better profit. Refuse such articles, and insist on having NONE SUCH brand—the best.
MERRELL & SOULE, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

"DRESSY MEN"

Appreciate our efforts in presenting for inspection some of the

Newest Designs in Woolens!

Do you intend buying anything in our line? If so, kindly call and allow us to give you quotations.

LOUIS STONE,
422 Adams Street.

L. H. MEINERT
501-SUMMIT ST.-503

We make the following flavors in Ice Cream and Ices:

ICE CREAMS.	ICES.
Vanilla.	Lemon.
Chocolate.	Orange Flower.
Coffee.	Peach.
Strawberry.	Pine Apple.
Raspberry.	Raspberry.
Pistache.	Strawberry.
Hazelnut.	Maraschino.
Tutti Frutti.	Tutti Frutti.
Neapolitan.	Apricot.
Maraschino.	Coffee.
	Cherry.

Roman Punch and Biscuit Glace. Charlotte de Russe, in individual forms, either in paper case or in mould.
Delivered promptly to all parts of the city shipped to surrounding towns.

The EVERETT PIANO
Harvard & Sterling Pianos

Mason & Hamlin, Clough & Warren and Sterling Organs,

PETER McCORMICK
414 ADAMS STREET.

TAIT'S BREAD

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

OUR IMPROVED
WIRE SCREENS!

Are far in advance of all others in make durability. They are finished in hard or soft wood, any colored desired with the best quality of shade cloth or hardware. Our screens slide like a sash, and may be used at top window as well as lower half. Do not disfigure your homes by cheaply made screens, but secure the best at

TOLEDO WIRE & IRON WORKS
106 SUMMIT STREET. PHONE 379

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
Broadway and Prince St., New York.
Under new management, on the
EUROPEAN-:-PLAN
Thoroughly renovated; in complete order. Restaurant equal to the best in the city. Rooms $1.50 per day and upward.
HILDRETH & ALLEN

We have the well earned reputation of having the Largest and Best arranged Stock of Modern and Classic Sheet Music, also Bound Volumes of such, in Toledo. Headquarters for Guitars, Banjos and Mandolins, of the leading makers.
AT PRICES JUST RIGHT.
IGNAZ FISCHER,
THE MUSIC DEALER.
229 Summit St. Ground Floor.

FOR SUMMER SUITS
—GO TO—
W. C. SCHILL & CO.
130 SUPERIOR ST.

JACOB GOGEL,
HORSE SHOEING

Wagon and Carriage Building and Repairing at Reasonable Prices.

340 SOUTH ERIE ST., COR. KRAUS.
IF YOU WANT GOOD WORK DONE AT REASONABLE RATES CONSULT

C. A. SIPE
DENTIST.
601 Summit Street

Don't Get It Into Your Head
when you go by
MERRELL BROS.
At the corner of Monroe and Huron,
that they handle nothing but old traps.

If you want a vehicle of any description, go inside for it. A carload just received from the Buckeye Buggy Co., of Columbus.
These are the finest in the land but they have others at all prices.

W. H. WISE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
226 Dorr St., Corner Division, Toledo, O.
Telephone in office. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

COTOTURLEY'S
415 ADAMS STREET.
And Leave orders for
ICE CREAM and ICES.
Churches Furnished at Special Rates.

CROCKER-WHEELER
PERFECTED
ELECTRIC MOTORS
From 1-12 Horse-Power Up.
Most Efficient Motor on the Market.
Merrell & Chapman
Room 11 Gardner Place Phone 857

DR. J. T. LAWLESS
Has removed his office and residence to
308 BROADWAY, COR. WESTERN AVE

AT AUNTY'S HOUSE.

One time when we's at aunty's house—
Way in the country—where
There's lots but woods an' pigs and cows,
An' all out doors an' air!
An' orchard swing an' churry trees,
An' churries in 'em! Yes, an' theese
Here redheads birds steal all they please
An' fetch 'em ef you dare!
Why wunst, one time when we wuz there
We et out on the porch!

Wite where the cellar door wuz shut
The table wuz; an' I
Let aunty set by me an' cut
My wittles up—an' pie
Tuz awful funny! I could see
The redheads in the churry tree;
An' beehives, where you got to be
So keerful goin' by—
An' company there an' all! and we—
We et out on the porch!

An'—I jist et p'surves an' things
'At ma don't 'low me to—
An' chicken gizzards (don't like wings
Like parents does, do you?)
An' all the time the wind blowed there
An' I could feel it in my hair,
An' it smell clover ever'where!
An' a old red head flew
Purt' nigh wite over my high chair,
When we et out on the porch!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

BEESWAX.

It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water pass over Niagara Falls every hour.

It is understood that Carl Schurz is the most gifted amateur pianist in this country.

The largest railway depot in the world is at Birmingham, England. It covers 11 acres.

South Dakota has the largest artesian well in the world. It shoots water 140 feet above the surface.

Jay Gould tips the beam at 107 pounds. He is, however, a man of considerable weight in this country.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe began Greek at 70 and now at 72 she has just read the plays of Sophocles in the original.

Analysis of individual beets indicates that maturity, more than size, determines the sugar contents of the beet.

Henry Hilton has a fine collection of fancy and colored diamonds, numbering nearly 100 stones, in brown, yellow and pink.

The number of eggs in a six-pound eel in November is fully 9,000,000. Under the microscope they measure 80 to the linear inch.

Hannibal Hamlin's grandfather had seventeen sons, the eldest of whom were named respectively Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., has settled down resignedly to the conviction that rheumatism has made her a cripple for life, it is said.

It has been found, after elaborate experiments, that sewage can be more efficiently filtered through open sand than through sand covered with soil.

Some land in Paris has been sold at the rate of $2,000,000 per acre; some in London for what would net $5,000,000 per acre, and some in New York for a sum equal to $8,000,000 per acre.

It is worth while to angle when you have a gamey fish. A fisherman at Moosehead lake hooked a big togue at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and succeeded in landing him at 9 in the evening.

The proportion of insane to sane persons in the United States is one in every 262; in Scotland it is one in every 574; in the agricultural districts of England it is one in 820; in London the proportion is one in 400.

Investigation of the working of the Kansas liquor law shows that a resident of Topeka had a cold one day and a fever the next for a year without a break, and that his medicine was invariably whisky or beer.

The custom house agent at Duisburg assessed a collection of butterflies as "poultry," for the reason that they had wings, and it required much time and patience to get the collection passed free as an object of science and art.

A St. Louis man was recently arrested and sentenced to serve three months in jail for entering a burning building and saving a 6-year-old child. He was charged with obstructing the firemen in the discharge of their duties.

Addressing a camp meeting at Decatur, Ill., Bishop Turner said that any man who thought he was near the close of his life at 60 or 75 ought to be ashamed of himself, and that those who obeyed nature's laws ought to live to the age of 100 years.

The recent discussion on tobacco and alcohol, following Tolstoi's merciless screed against their use, has revealed a man who smoked for 70 years without interruption, consuming between 8,000 and 9,000 pounds of tobacco, and yet retaining perfect physical and mental health.

Now here is a rare specimen of the human race and he belongs to the house of Israel: Louisville has a model clergyman in the person of Rabbi Moses, of the temple Adas Israel, who has not only refused a council-made increase to his salary, but has declined to have $500 forced upon him for the expenses of a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health.

John W. Bookwalter, who owns 60,000 acres of land in Nebraska, proposes to initiate a great reform in farm life, at an expense of $75,000 or $100,000, to be met out of his own purse. His idea is to overcome the farmer's discontent, which he believes to be due mainly to social insolation, by bringing the homes together into a tastefully arranged village.

The largest light-house lens in this country was made by a Paris firm and shipped to the United States board of light-house directors in August, 1888. It was intended for a lantern as big as a small church, the lens proper measuring 15 feet in height and 11½ in width, the internal diameter or "sun's-eye" being 8 feet 8 inches.

Gladwin county, Michigan, boasts of having the largest frame barn in the world. It is 156 feet long, 50 feet wide; the structure is three stories nigh, and is 73 feet from the base to the apex of the roof. In its construction 570,000 feet of lumber, 80,000 shingles, 800 braces and 650 beams and posts were used.

One concern at Waterville, Me., made 18,000,000 yards of cotton goods last year, and a Maine newspaper figures that the cloth would make a tent that would cover 370 acres and hold all the people of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts comfortably seated, with a ring of 168 acres in the center. In that ring the 84,000 horses of Maine could be exhibited at one time without crowding.

Mrs. Gehr, accused of selling beer without a license in Jersey City, thus testified: "Judge, the man came in and asked me for a pint of beer. I told him I couldn't sell him any beer, but I would sell him a pretz l for 5 cents and give him the beer for nothing." The prisoner turned her glances on the policeman to note his discomfiture, but was taken aback when Judge Kimmerley adjourned the examination to get the customer's version of the transaction.

A gigantic earth worm, which seems to be closely related to the common angle worm, has just been sent from Cape Colony, Africa, to the Royal Zoological society of England. It is 6 feet five inches in length, and tuck accordingly. An English firm of potters have produced the largest vase in the world. It is of China, its chief feature being a globe representing the world, which is supported on a pedestal and surrounded by mythological figures. The vase is 11 feet high and 6 feet 4 inches in diameter. Its cost was $17,500.

It appears that about 17,000,000 tons of coal per year is the amount yielded by the chief coal districts of Great Britain—Newcastle, South Wales and the Clyde country—and, assuming this to represent the average consumption for many years to come, it is estimated that the British mines will be exhausted in less than 600 to 800 years. It is further calculated that, drawing upon only one of her fields, the Westphalian, Germany will not exhaust that before the end of the twenty-seventh century, but that by the beginning of year 3000 the big coal fields of Bavaria and the Aachen and the Silesian districts will also be entirely used up. What will Europe do for fuel then? Fall back on the timber supply, of course. But the timber will also be a thing of the past. At the rate the woodman is now denuding the face of Europe, the twenty-fifth century will find a fuel tree a rarity. The Black forest, the chief timber region of Europe, has suffered more in the last 10 years than it did in the 200 years preceding. What is to be the fate of the last European? Will he freeze?

BARBARA MOSS ABROAD.

The Fourth of July Celebration on the Ocean,

And the Bee Correspondent Orated.

Voyagers on the Nevada—A Fearful State Room Companion—Coast of Ireland and Scotland.

Staff Correspondence Toledo Bee.

Edinburg, July 9.—We had clear beautiful weather in New York for sailing. The "State of Nevada" is not a large ship and we scarcely realized that we were embarking for anything more than a ride down the coast. She carried her full complement of saloon passengers, 120, and a small number in the steerage. As the last glimpse of Sandy Hook was taken we bade good by to the world behind us, the busy world so dear to our hearts and turned our attention to the new world—the little world in which we were to become supremely interested in the days to come. Our quarters were close and it took us a little time to adjust ourselves and become acquainted with our neighbors.

Your scribe being the odd one of the party naturally had a little curiosity as to who was to be her room-mate. Let me sketch her for you: A stout Scotch woman of fifty years or more, deaf as mortal can be, a bit "luny," takes asafoetida for her nerves, loud smelling balsam for her stomach, nitre and something else self-asserting for other complaints, a carbolic wash for a diseased foot, and whiskey and choral on general principles. All this in a stateroom not two yards square, berths included. Pleasant prospects for a woman with nerves and a nose, a steamer trunk and a grip sack.

Once on board a Scotch ship you are in Scotland and perhaps the first study of the native Scotch character could not have been made in a better way.

"You American ladies make so much trouble," said Sam, the state-room steward, when I insisted that I must have my steamer trunk in my room. (American travelers, ladies and gentlemen, don't know how much they are waited upon at home until they go abroad.) The "box," as they call it had been tumbled with a hundred others, into the baggage room in the hold of the vessel and I had to go with him through the steerage the length of the boat to show it to him and give him a half dollar to pull it out and take it up stairs. So you see I had no time to stand pensively on deck and see my native land fade from view, and all that.

Our list of passengers was just large enough to give us opportunity for becoming acquainted. There were ministers, school professors, business men with their families, artists, missionaries, a theatrical manager, and musical talent, instrumental and vocal, that enabled us to give three concerts, have regular divine service and celebrate the 4th of July as will never be done again by those who participated.

It was an educated, well-informed company, many of whom had made the voyage a number of times. The ministers were going over to attend the International Evangelical Association which convenes in London July 13. Chas. B. Colton, head of the well-known geographical chart, atlas and map establishment in New York, with his chief engraver, Thos. J. Kuhlmann, the jolliest man on board, were a pleasant party. Besides ourselves, Rev. W. H. Warren, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Cincinnati, a most genial gentleman, was the only Buckeye representative. Then we had the brightest, best-behaved bride and groom (Mr. and Mrs. David B. Hutton, Brooklyn, N. Y.,) and they brought all their elegant bridal flower pieces down and decorated the boat with them, to be a source of delight for us all through many days. Then there were Hon. Jas. Rea and his accomplished wife. Mr. Rea was United States consul to Belfast during five eventful years and it was he who sent out of that patriotic Irish city a gift of £40,000 to the sufferers by the great Chicago fire. Mr. Rea is an Irishman by birth and was going to the beautiful old homestead in County Fermanagh, to see once more his father who is past 90 years of age. He kindly gave me a copy of his address upon the occasion referred to, which is eloquently patriotic. His present home is in Washington.

Droll and shrewd Dominick Murray was a passenger. Prof. Edward Carroll, superintendent of the schools in Reading Pa., and correspondent for the Reading Times, was a pleasant gentleman who became acquainted with every one. In fact as the passenger list lies at hand with so many names marked, I feel as if I would like to sketch every one of them for you, even to the worried and incompetent mother with four little children whose husband is singing evangelical songs with Moody and the Highlander who wears his Scotch cap with ribbons and his knee breeches "every day."

We had twenty-four hours of fair weather, then the circus began. Wind and wave tossed the boat about, deck and saloon were deserted and the cry of "Europe" came from every "shelf" of almost every room. It's no fun to have your whole interior furnishing trying to get out at your mouth and to be obliged to hang onto the "standchions" your berth at the same moment to keep from going heading into your opposite neighbor's room. The gentlemen who told his son that "travel would bring out of a man all there is in him" must have referred to a sea voyage in rough weather.

Above the swish of the waves over deck and the bang of them against the port-hole windows and the creaking of the boat and the occasional smashing of sick-room crockery could be heard in all sorts of moans and cries "Mrs. Webb." "Mrs. Webb." throughout the dismal night. "Mrs. Webb" is not a goddess of the waters whom scared and sick mortals invoke to protect them; she is only stewardess of the Steamer Nevada, and she nearly trotted her willing feet off trying to quiet fears, nerves and protesting stomachs.

This kind of thing lasts about two days for the majority of persons if the rough weather continues.

The forlorn creatures as they come staggering on deck at the earliest possible moment are a sight for a Kodak. Sunday morning for the first time since the rain and wind and fog of Friday set in, the sun looked down upon us bright and lovely, and nearly all were able and ready to join in church service. The boat is well supplied with complete "gospel hymns" and the place resounded with actual thanksgiving praise. Rev. Warren, of Cincinnati, led the service and was assisted by Revs. B. St. John, of Des Moines, Ia., A. B. Pennimam, Berlin, Wis., T. B. Oliver, N. Y., Rollin T. Hack, of Belfast, Maine, and Rev. Frank Woodworth, president of the freedman's university and industrial school in Mississippi.

It was an impressive service. If a mortal ever feels in thankful mood it is when he is limping around on his uncertain pegs after a siege of mal de mer when it has been very mal. But alack and ah me! Sunday night the wind and rain were upon us again; fortunately your scribe had but one day and night of sickness but she had a deal of other trouble. Her peculiar room-mate with her uncorked bottles of smells flying around the state room and the owner thereof plunging around after them; poking her out of her berth to go banging and barking her elbows down the aisle for fresh water to mix her strong nostrums in, was not the pleasantest thing in the world to endure. Then she was scared of the mysterious, muttered imprecations apparently in some very foreign tongue which the quaint old soul would indulge in. So she held a conference with herself and, later with the stewardess and chief steward and the result was their souls were moved to pity by the honest narration, supplemented by "Sam's" statement that "the old woman is a holy terror," and a berth in the snug room of the stewardess was given the unfortunate and she was too happy to open her mouth. It is better in such emergencies to open your pocketbook.

It is down in the passengers' log for Monday, "sighted a steamer, a schooner and a bark; saw porpoises, schools of them, jump out of the water, saw two whales spout and began to relish our four meals a day." (The Scotch are good feeders. The last meal consists chiefly of sweet oatmeal "biscuits"—crackers, we would say, but they wouldn't know what it meant—and ale, porter, champagne and light drinks, with bread and cheese).

Late in the day, Monday, the fog which comes more or less off "the banks" as the sailors say, settled thickly upon us. Some day a new ocean route will leave the treacherous banks of Newfoundland out of the calculation. The fog horn blew every few minutes and we crept carefully along. Sailors welcome a gale rather than a fog. A sort of awe takes possession of one when he cannot see a rod from the ship in any direction, like being under a great ghostly pall, not knowing how near may be bearing down some engine of destruction. Presently we hear, faintly, the fog horn of a fishing vessel and the engines are stopped and we rock with the waves, the white shroud of mist falling close about and upon us. How strange and still it seems after hearing the throb of the engine until it seems like the heart of the new life we had entered upon.

Though we know there is safety in stopping yet we draw a sigh of relief when the machinery begins to revolve again. Once when the fog lifted we saw two fishermen riding the high waves in an open boat with oars only. A lady passenger wanted them "rescued" but they were out on business and evidently did not want to stop. The day we arrived in Glasgow we saw an account of the drowning of two fishermen in an open boat off the banks of Newfoundland, day, date and time corresponding to our observation.

On ship-board is a good place for Christian scientists to test their doctrines. "Were you sick last night?" and "How do you feel this morning?" is the currency of conversation. I can give a bit of personal testimony: the cheery New Yorker, Mr. Kuhlmann, who sat next me at table, with his heartsome good nature, his relish of food, and his jokes for every one within hearing distance helped me out. So did my room-mate. I determined to escape from her or die in the attempt, as already related.

Strange that this particularizing narrative should have proceeded thus far and our chief commander, Captain Main, is not introduced to you. We stood a little in awe of him at first, then we admired him for the sturdy noble character that shines out of his strong Scotch face and looks forth from his pleasant blue eyes, and before the journey ended we spoke of him as our beloved captain. His two handsome flaxen-haired boys, Jamie and Willie, about eight and ten years old, had been to America with him. They were declared the boat's mascot, for though we had a rough passage we also had "a good time."

There is a sturdiness and reliability about the Scotch character that impresses, and instinctively inspires one with confidence. And this was true of all the officers and the crew, to the lowliest hand on deck. The Scots are thorough, serious and trustworthy, not greatly gifted with graces of manner perhaps, but tender and true to the core. Their simplicity has a charm beyond the most suave and studied speech and polite finesse. Their voices are rich and the pure Scotch language is full of musical touches. You should have heard our captain sing at our concerts. He has a grand voice and paid us the compliment of saying he did not know when he had sung for a company before.

"Major Brown," the cosmopolitan of the crowd, was chairman of our first concert, given the evening of July 1. Miss Agnes Liddel, of Pittsburg, Pa., was pianist. We had violin solo, banjo solo by the pretty little bride who had been oh, so sick, Rev. St. John recited Mary had a little lamb, with variations, Mr. French of New York told how he and Mariar caught a mouse, Miss May Crocker of New York danced the "Jack Tar" and Robt. Taylor of Detroit (Scotchman four years in America) danced the highland fling. We had solos by professionals and amateurs, and sang Lang Syne to close, joining hands in the true Scotch style.

There was one Scotch lassie on board with the storied name of Flora Macdonald who was having a bit of romance in her life. She was employed in a store in New York and some one heard her rich untrained voice in her Scotch songs and liked it. Then she sang to entertain guests in wealthy homes and with what she could help herself and others helped her she has been some months at the Boston Conservatory. Now she is going to meet the son of Myron Whitney in London, who will advise and help her. She learned I was from Toledo and asked me about Miss Anna Vanstone whom she knew very well. She sang "Annie Laurie," "Robin Adair" and "Jock o' Hazeldean" for us.

But the concert given by the stewards and sailors in the steerage, the night following, rivaled the first in interest and in merit. Were you ever down in the steerage of a vessel? On the Nevada it is clean and wholesome, but in daylight dizzy and dark, in the evening, wierd and indescribable in the electric light, a few jets of which are set in the ceiling. There were, perhaps, not more than twenty men, women and children going over.

It is to America they carry the crowds. It was the night before the Fourth and the stewards lined the little audience room with flags of the two countries, paying the Americans the delicate compliment of stretching the stars and stripes across behind the stage. Potted plants from above were on the tables.

Mr. Henderson, chief steward, formerly sung with the Lambeth choir, which so delighted our Toledo people a year ago. His tenor is rich and sweet and his pronunciation of his native tongue most musical. The musical event of the voyage was when a pale-faced, flaxen-haired lassie of sixteen, clad in blue calico stood up and in a clear, smooth, childish voice that reached the heart sang "Rolling Home to Bonny Scotland." The Scots all joined the chorus, wiping their eyes and with tears in their voices. One gray-haired steerage passenger with a fine face sang with a sweet tremulo in his tones. I was sure he was "rolling home" and needed no words to tell me.

It was a wierd, pathetic sight down in the midst of the stillness. The motion of the boat is not a rocking one so far down but more a gliding one.

On arriving in Glasgow dozens of copies of "Rolling Home" were mailed to America.

But the Fourth! Ah, we were treated handsomely. A salute was fired, the stars and stripes floated from the mast-head, with the union jack in company. The Americans were given the freedom of the ship, and the loveliest weather imaginable smiled upon us. The first beauty of sea and sky since we left New York harbor raised our spirits to exaltation pitch. General Mc. Carlisle, lively Mr. Fisher, versatile Dr. Hyde (Irish University man), jolly Mr. Kuhlmann, helpful Mr. Hutton and others as competent made out a program of games, ladies fashioned red, white and blue bunting badges for the champions, the decks were cleared and American, Scotch, English, Irish and Welsh joined in the celebration.

Then there was the egg race—carry an egg in a large ladle-spoon so many times up and down the deck of a vessel making good speed against head winds and see if it requires any skill. The standing jump, tug of war, banana match, high kick and knapsack race created great merriment. Ladies waved small flags from the hurricane deck, men buzzahed in true 4th of July style, sailors played the bagpipes for band (ladies joined in the skipping rope match and egg race), and altogether it was a scene and day never to be forgotten.

In the afternoon the sailors competed for prizes given from a purse of $25 made up by the gentlemen passengers. They climbed the rigging, ducked for floating apples, walked races, and did the funniest sack race clear around the deck of the ship while the bagpipes played.

We had also fireworks from the deck of the steamer at night. Sailors climbed the masts and let off, all together, the ship's rockets (which they send off in succession in time of distress). The scene was beautiful beyond description, the rockets, shooting up among the clouds seemingly, and breaking into stars, and the waves taking on their colors below. Three hearty cheers were given for the men in the rigging. The illumination made the sea bright with colors far out on all sides and must have made a grand spectacle at a little distance, if there were any eyes to behold it.

In the evening we had a patriotic concert. American, Scotch and English airs were sung. The lassie was brought up from the steerage to sing "Rolling Home," Miss Clark sang "Home, Sweet Home," and there were other choice numbers. Your humble scribe read what Chairman French was pleased to call "an address." May I give it to you?

"As the Scotsman loves his highlands and his heather, as the Irishman loves Erin and the shamrock, as the English heart goes back, from the remotest corner of the earth to the green gardens and lanes of the ancestral home, as the German loves his Fatherland and the Frenchman lifts adoring eyes to the tri-color and the banner of lilies, even so, and with greater intensity, perhaps, than any and all of these, does the American love his broad and beautiful country, blessed by bountiful nature, the home of freedom, the hope of the world for humanity and brotherhood.

"The American traveler is everywhere; there are no American emigrants. A few years ago we sent a colony of negroes to their own black Liberia, and they all came back as fast and as soon as they could.

"In that land of wonderful and varied climate, of infinite resources, we can make a good American of the Scot, the Irishman, the Welshman and the Englishman in a few years. Let him but marry an American wife and his case is a hopeless one. He will love America, live for her glory, and die for her honor, if needs be.

"We believe we have the best government under the sun, where every man with the ballot in his hand is the peer of every other man, so far as equal opportunity is concerned. A man is greater than his brother only because he deserves to be; thinks more and thinks better, does more and does better.

"What a wave of rejoicing and thanksgiving has rolled over our native land to-day, an expanse broader than the great Atlantic sea itself. In mid-ocean, on farthest tropic plain, down in a coal mine or up in a balloon, to-day the American heart, wherever it may be, remembers the 'glorious Fourth of July.'

"And to-day on the steamer Nevada, a Scottish ship named for one of the silver states of America, under the mingled colors of the United States and Britain, we have celebrated in peace and good will the great event, the birthday of American freedom. Our Scottish friends of the Nevada have treated us handsomely, and made merry with us, and however many more of the glorious anniversaries we may celebrate, I am sure none of us will ever forget the 4th of July, 1891, on board the steamer State of Nevada. The star spangled banner has floated over us. The flag of which one inspired said:

"'O folds of white and scarlet! O blue field with your silver stars! May fond eyes welcome you, strong hands defend you, willing feet follow you, warm hearts cherish you and dying lips give you their blessing. Ours by inheritance, ours by allegiance, ours by affection—long may you float on the free winds of heaven, the emblem of liberty, the hope of the world.'

"And we say with our own Longfellow:

"Sail on, sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
Our hopes, our hearts, are all with thee."

Rev. Warren made an eloquent and patriotic extempore speech, we sang Lang Syne, gave a contribution of twenty-five dollars to the fund for the Sailors' and Orphans' Home in Glasgow and tumbled into our berths as tired and happy as you went to your beds in your comfortable homes.

Sunday, the eleventh day out, it rained and we all went to church. The captain sang for us; praise service in the evening. Miss Liddel sang "Abide With Me" beautifully. Rev. St. John preached.

Monday it poured, but we stood on the dripping deck and watched the sea gulls that came out to meet us, and gazed into view the bold, rocky and cold shores of Erin, outlined against the horizon. Presently we saw green patches of farms, then emerald slopes and nestling houses, then the ruined, ivy-clad walls and tumbling-down towns of the O'Daugherty castle. The smallest cabins are of stone; some of them whitewashed give the appearance of wood. There are not a hundred wood houses on the island.

At Moville a tug comes up to take passengers for Londonderry. There were good-bys and wavings and salutings as long as the little craft was in sight. Then we turned our eyes to Auld Scotia's Highlands, past Greenock, the fine port and famous shore resort.

Here Burns' Highland Mary is buried and the Scotch ladies told us of the great beauty of the hills that were now hung with mist and rain.

We enter the Frith of Clyde with the tide, glimpse the Mull of Cantyre (mull is headland) pass Ailsa Craig, an abrupt and picturesque rock where thousands and thousands of sea birds, chiefly white gulls, build their nests. When the vessels pass near they fly up in a white cloud and are a beautiful sight.

The twilight runs into the night in this northern latitude, upon the sea. The night of our one beautiful sunset, there was sunset red in the sky and we could read on deck at eleven o'clock. But the rain drove us in and at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, July 7, we entered the port of Glasgow.

Everybody was stirring early, autographs albums were passed, letters made ready for the mail, good-bys said, addresses exchanged, promises made, luggage hustled around, the intimate friends of the twelve days past became polite acquaintances on shore, the good ship Nevada with her faithful officers and crew received our adieus and the great, rich, busy and beautiful city of Glasgow swallowed us up. And yet a party of nine met at the same hotel without appointment or premeditation and toured together for a few days longer.

BARBARA MOSS.

P. S.—There was one little incident on boat I wanted to tell you. There was a typical Englishman (of one class) on board. He had been a deacon in the church of England but by some strange luck in the turn of fortune's wheel he had become correspondent for an English newspaper. Had been in the states three months, feted and feasted by our most distinguished people, according to his own story.

He was talking to a chance group about St. Paul's command regarding women in churches. The ministers who were among the listeners made no particular objection to his dictum and he thought he had them with him (the ladies said nothing). Then Johnny Bull made a bold stroke. He said, "You Americans make too much of your women; the Englishman is lord of his castle."

Then you ought to have seen the ranks of American gentlemen close up and charge upon him, metaphorically speaking. Prof. Carroll, of Readig, Pa., was eloquent in his defense of American women and American husbands, and the others entered as quick protest. It was glorious and made every American woman who heard it proud and happy.

And the best of it all, perhaps, was the fact, afterwards noted, that every eloquent defender was a foreign-born American citizen with a native born wife! Prof. Carroll was born and educated in Dublin; R. D. Williams, of Utica, N. Y. (who by the way inquired about Geo. Stevens of the Bee) is a whole-souled Welshman taking his wife to the old home for the first time; and Mr. Kiell, of Kansas City, was Scotch born, going home with Mrs. Kiell to see the old friends.

And this illustrates a fact I had already noted. The foreign-born, thoroughly naturalized American citizen is he who is proudest of his country and the quickest to resent a disparaging word. Our apes of foreign manners and fashion all belong to a genus of native born citizens. B. M.

New Bank.

Washington, July 21.—Application for authority to organize the Farmers' national bank, of Augusta, Ky., was to-day filed with the comptroller of the currency, by John M. Harbeson and associates of place.

Made an Assignment.

Cincinnati, July 21.—Thompson, Stewart & Co., wholesale millinery, No. 187 West Fourth street, assigned this afternoon. Liabilities, $75,000; assets, $50,000.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency and get them for you.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price, same grade as custom made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

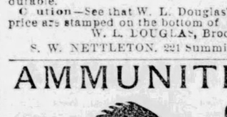
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they see on their merits as the increasing sales show.

Ladies' $2.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish, equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass
S. W. NETTLETON, 221 Summit Street.

AMMUNITION



Guns
Fishing Tackle.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, KEY MAKING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

H. C. RUSHMORE
311 MONROE STREET.
NEAR SUMMIT.

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE

cures sand and quarter cracks, split hoofs, sore and contracted feet, corns and all hoof troubles. Stops cracking, shelling and scaling hoofs. Softens and toughens brittle hoofs. It is better than soaking with oil, meal, etc. Should be used on all horses standing on hard floors or driven on hard roads. It also cures scratches, tetter, galls of all kinds, bruises, etc.

TOLEDO, O., April 6, 1891.

I had a horse in my stables that had hoofs so brittle that it was impossible to keep a shoe on his feet. I have used one can of Marshall's Hoof Cure on his hoofs and the horse has been shod for four weeks and the shoes stay on all right. I consider it the best hoof cure I have ever used.

JOSEPH POPP, Liveryman.

Toledo trade supplied by Peter Sattler, harness dealer, 410 Monroe St.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Notice to Contractors.

Natural Gas Lines.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Toledo Natural Gas Trustees at their office, 408 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, noon, of

SATURDAY, JULY 18th, 1891.

for furnishing and laying the following quantities of cast iron, wrought iron or steel pipe, either lead or screw joint, as follows:

About 3,000 feet of 10 inch pipe;
About 21,000 feet of 8 inch pipe;
About 50,000 feet of 6 inch pipe;
About 73,000 feet of 4 inch pipe;
About 82,000 feet of 3 inch pipe;
About 15,000 feet of 2 inch pipe;

together with the necessary fittings; all as shown by the plans and and specifications to be on file in the office of the Natural Gas Trustees on and after the 8th day of July, 1891.

The said pipes and fittings will be laid in the districts and sub-divisions established by the board and designated District No. 3, District No. 4, District No. 5, Sub-division A, District No. 7, Sub-division A, and District No. 9, Sub-division A.

The work bid for must begin within ten days after contract is awarded; bidders specify time for completion, which must be within 60 days from commencement of the work.

Bids will be received for part or all of the work advertised for, but no bid will be received for less than an entire line to be laid in any one street or alley.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept bids for all or any part of said work.

Blank forms of bids and contracts can be seen at the office of the Natural Gas Trustees on and after July 8th, 1891.

By order of the board,

H. A. TOBEY, Manager.

Toledo, O., July 2, 1891. 3jly14

J. B. MARSTON,
CIVIL ENGINEER
No. 425 Superior St., near Magnolia Temple.

PROF. CHAMBERS & CO.'S
ELECTRIC
MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE
PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT
702 Madison St., Toledo, O.

All Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases Treated with skill and success. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney troubles speedily cured by new and improved methods. Syphilis, Scrofula and all Blood and Skin Diseases effectually eradicated. Nervous Debility and all forms of Female Diseases and Weaknesses promptly and permanently cured. Prof. Chambers' success is due to the use of ELECTRICITY adm nistered to patients with his Electric Machines and Appliances, invented by him and used only in our Institutes. Hence do not be misled by others claiming to give the same treatment. A faculty of regularly graduated physicians in attendance. All forms of tre

REJECTED RUSSIAN EXILES

England Busy Sending Them to America.

Instructions from Washington on the Subject.

This Country Has no More Room for the People Discarded by the Lands Across the Sea.

New York, July 21.—The detention of 28 Russian immigrants during the past week by Gen. O'Beirne confirms the information that a move was under way to divert exiled Hebrews from England to America.

The state department recently received a communication from the United States minister at London. Accompanying it was a clipping of a dispatch from the London Times' Berlin correspondent. It stated that a British official, a prominent member of a Hebrew social organization, was making strenuous efforts to divert from England to the United States the poor and destitute Russian immigrants.

It was represented to these unfortunate exiles that the labor market of England was glutted and that the prospects in the United States was much brighter. The United States minister added that the information contained in the Berlin dispatch appeared to emanate from high and trustworthy authority. He hinted that there was a well-organized scheme on foot among the English authorities to discourage the immigration of exiled Russians into England.

The information from London was communicated to the treasury department. Secretary Foster took immediate action to investigate the alleged scheme He wrote to the acting immigration commissioner at this port. Secretary Foster instructed him to carefully examine all Russian immigrants and to use every means to ascertain if any parties were interested in diverting from England to this country the unfortunate victims of Russia's persecution.

Since the receipt of this information Gen. O'Beirne has been quietly conducting his examination. During the past week he has detained a batch of 28 immigrants from Russia. They arrive on different ships at intervals during the week. All were poor and destitute. All tell the story of vindictive persecution. All were compelled to leave their homes.

Leiba Stein is a typical representative of the sad colony. He is a young, intelligent man. Sorrow and suffering and privation are pictured in his face.

Stein is a blacksmith by trade. In an affidavit he told the following stoyr:

"I was driven out of Russia. Until three years ago I lived in Resza, Russia. My wife and two little children live there still. For a time we were happy and prosperous. I worked and earned enough comfortably to support my family. Then came a change. The man for whom I worked discharged me. He would give me no explanation of his act. For months I tried to get work but it was impossible. I was an outcast. No one would hire me. I was the victim of race persecution. Our little savings gradually disappeared. Starvation threatened us. No one would have mercy or compassion on us.

"Broken-hearted and despondent I left Resza. I journeyed to Ostrow. My wife and little ones remained in Resza. For a little while I was prosperous in Ostrow. Again the persecution was renewed. I lost my position. Again I became an outcast. With what little money I had I determined to start for Bremen. I had just enough to get there. I had no idea where I would go then. I lived in the hope of meeting with some one who would lend me a helping hand. I longed to come to America, but how to reach there I knew not, for I had neither money nor friends.

"Just before leaving Russian territory I was seized by Russian soldiers. I was carried off to a prison. For three days I languished in a Russian dungeon. It was a dark, dismal place. Thoughts of an exile in a Siberian prison took possession of me. Why I was imprisoned no one would tell me. I had just given up hope of freedom when one day, the third of my imprisonment, I was visited in my cell by a gentleman. He spoke a language which I did not understand. He said he was an agent for some foreign society. He asked me where I was going. I told him I had no idea. I said I had only enough money to reach Bremen.

"Then he asked me if I was going to England. Again I said I did not know. He told me that work was very scarce in England and that I would find it very hard to get along if I went there. Seeing that I did not care where I went he promised me my freedom if I desired to visit the United States. I was happy at the prospect. I eagerly embraced the offer. I was then immediately released.

"I knew nothing of my benefactor. He gave me clothing, supplied me with money and a ticket to this country. I asked no questions. I was too happy at the thought of getting to this land of freedom. I looked upon the man as some humanitarian who was anxious to assist his downtrodden brethren, and never for a moment thought he was interested in my not going to England.

"Others of my race have been assisted here in the same manner. We all accepted it as the offering of a Good Samaritan. I am here now, and pray that no one will turn me away from the doorway of freedom. It is my only hope. Russia is barred against me. If I am rejected here what will become of me and my wife and little children?"

The exiles are now detained at the barge office. Gen. O'Beirne thinks that the tenor of their affidavits justifies the suspicion that some one is diverting Russia's persecuted to this country. The affidavits of the Russians were yesterday sent to the secretary of the treasury. Pending his action the immigrants will be held at the barge office.

The affidavits, it is expected, will be turned over to the secretary of state. They will probably form the basis for some diplomatic correspondence between England and the United States. Gen. O'Beirne is still questioning all immigrants from Russia. The general hopes to get some more definite information from those who are expected to-day by the Augusta Victoria.

THEY LOST HALF A DAY,

But Now Business Goes on Just the Same.

All This Jar Was Caused by the Business Men Who Lynched Sam Pullman.

Shelbyville, Ky., July 21.—When negro Sam Pullman's assault on Mrs. Thomas Glenn became generally known yesterday business of all kinds was suspended and the citizens took up the exciting pastime of man-hunting.

The hemp patch in which Pullman was hiding was quickly surrounded; every man was armed with a shooting-iron and every tenth man was supplied with a long piece of rope. By crawling close to a rail fence the negro managed to elude the vigilance of the huntsmen, however, and then the party divided itself into groups of five and six.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Pullman was captured as he was engaged in counting ties on the railroad track near Lawrenceburg. He was placed in the jail at that place, and after nightfall, Sheriff Long, with twenty guards, started back to Shelbyville with him. A crowd of curious people followed.

When the officers had gotten about two and one-half miles on the road from Lawrenceburg, "the best citizens of Shelbyville" overtook them and without resistance quickly lynched the negro. This morning business is running smoothly in its usual channel.

G. P. STEVENS.

The Young Man Who Displayed Such Ability as a Leader During the Recent Strike.

Much of the credit for the excellent manner in which the recent street car men's strike was conducted is due to Mr. G. P. Stevens, a young man who is a born leader. He planned every movement in the strike and had the situation all over the city in his head at all times. He knew

G. P. STEVENS.

every move of the opposing party and just how to circumvent it and yet during the whole time of the strike he did not catch a wink of sleep. He kept the men straight and prevented any disorderly actions. Mr. Stevens comes from New York state. He is 26 years of age, has a good education, and is a fine looking young man. He is a delegate from the Electric Street Car Employes union to the Central Labor union.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Discussion on the Contemplated Change of

Musical Text Books—Report of the Truant Officer—The Gas Pipes—Miscellaneous Business.

The board of education met last night with all members present except Hubbard and Major. Dr. Beckwith took the chair in the absence of President Hubbard. Assistant Superintendent Hutchinson acted as clerk.

Miss King asked for a leave of absence, and was granted two weeks' vacation.

The truant officer presented his report for June as follows:

Number of visits	65
Number of pupils kept at home	7
Number absent on account of sickness	10
Number of boys sent to Lancaster	1
Number of irregular pupils	25
Number of visits to schools	50
Number of notices served	8
Number of truants returned	12

Superintendent of Buildings Conrad suggested that the interior of the high school be painted to correspond with the new kalsomining. The suggestion was acted upon, and will be carried out.

The building committee was granted more time in the matter of looking for a new clock for the High school.

The committee on building repairs were requested to inspect the Lagrange street school, and devise plans for its repair.

The superintendent and chairman of the building commitee were appointed, with power to act, to purchase a lot of 35 feet frontage at $14 per foot for the erection of a janitor's house at the Ontario school.

At Mr. Zirwas' suggestion bids will be solicited for building janitors' houses at the Sherman street and South street schools.

Mr. Trost said that he had looked into the matter of the Standard Oil company's tanks at Sugar Avenue, and asked for two weeks more time.

Mr. Trost said that the painting contract on the Central school building was faulty and, that the acceptance of the work, at the time it was fleished, by the superintendent ended the transaction, and he suggested that the board prepare a new form of contract, as they could not get any damages on the old contracts.

The matter of renewing insurance on the schools was talked for two weeks.

The question as to who should pay for the natural gas pipes in the school buildings was brougut up and Mr. Opitz said he had called upon the Northwestern company. Superintendent Tonkin was given the floor and said that under the old contracts with the Toledo Gas company, the city was to pay for the pipes whenever they quit using the gas, but the contract with the Northwestern company was made for furnishing fuel, and no provisions made for paying for the pipes. Mr. Tonkin thought the city was only to have the use of the pipes as long as they used the Northwestern gas, and could not give a final answer in regard to selling it, but thought there would be no trouble to adjust the matter satisfactorily.

Two weeks further time was given the committee to investigate.

At the suggestion of the text book committee, Prof. Ogden was heard on the change of music books. The professor spoke well of the proposed change and recommended it.

Mr. C. R. Bills, a representative of Ginn & Co. of Boston, addressed the board and showed cause why a change should not be made and gave the board several music lessons from Mason's system to strengthen his arguments.

Mr. Foresman, the representative of the publishers of the Normal Music course, addressed the board on the merits of the course.

Prof. Ogden said he knew what he wanted, and if he could not have that he did not want anything at all. After a long discussion on the subject the matter was laid over again for two weeks. Mr. Eversman submitted a new list of text books for use in the German course and it was referred to the text book committee.

Mr. Trost here objected to any more changes in text books, as the committee had its hands full with the music books.

Treasurer Opitz's report was submitted and accepted.

Weed Gets the Road.

New York, July 21.—A special to the Herald from Albany says Dr. Stewart Webb and Smith M. Weed have arranged a deal which virtually gives Webb control of the Chateaugay railroad at a price which cannot as yet be stated.

A provision of the agreement was, however, that the Delaware & Hudson company, in which Mr. Weed is largely interested, would come to some agreement. A meeting of the Delaware & Hudson directors will be held in a day or two, and it is believed that the terms Mr. Webb has offered for that road will be accepted, and that the Central will control the entire Delaware & Hudson and Chateaugay systems.

Railroad Deal.

New York, July 21.—Austin Corbin said yesterday that the Culver railroad to Coney Island will probably be leased by the Long Island railroad and found a part of that system. Mr. Corbin's scheme to run a short line to Boston by a cut to Oyster bay, and thence by ferry to the Connecticut shore, will bring Connecticut and Massachusetts people within a quick run of Coney Island and Manhattan beach.

Bitten by a Dog.

New York, July 21.—Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, while fondling a strange dog on Thursday evening at her home at Ironsides, N. J., was badly bitten on the left hand. The dog was at once killed and the wound cauterized.

A reasonable request—All we ask is one trial of Dr. Story's Five Minute Headache Cure. It never fails.

Oldest Woman In the United States.

Indianapolis, July 21.—Sarah Davis, a colored woman, was buried in this city today. She was probably the oldest woman in the United States. Her death return shows her to have reached the age of one hundred and thirty-three years. It is authoritatively known that she was one hundred and fifteen.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, opium habit, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists; by mail 10c. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Probable Fatal Accident at Brooklyn Yesterday.

Games in the Big Leagues—The Omaha Club Reorganized—Local and Amateur Sport.

American Association.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Boston	53	25	78	.679
St. Louis	53	29	82	.646
Baltimore	44	31	75	.587
Athletics	33	35	74	.521
Columbus	37	42	79	.468
Cincinnati	35	44	79	.443
Washington	26	48	74	.351
Louisville	29	56	85	.341

National League.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
New York	40	27	67	.597
Chicago	42	31	73	.575
Boston	39	33	72	.543
Cleveland	38	38	76	.500
Philadelphia	35	37	72	.486
Brooklyn	33	39	72	.458
Pittsburg	30	40	70	.429
Cincinnati	31	43	74	.419

Games Yesterday's.

LEAGUE.

Pitchers—	R	H	E	SB	BB
Cleveland ..... Young—	1	8	2	1	0
Cincinnati ..... Mullane—	2	8	4	2	2
Boston ..... Clarkson—	3	6	0	4	5
Philadelphia ..... Gleason—	0	3	2	1	1
Pittsburg ..... King—	3	9	3	1	1
Chicago ..... Hutchinson—	9	3	3	0	5
Brooklyn ..... Lovett—	4	5	3	7	6
New York ..... Rusie—	5	9	3	2	3

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Pitchers—	R	H	E	SB	BB
Athletics ..... Weyhing—	4	7	2	1	3
Columbus ..... Knell—	13	16	2	1	1
Boston ..... Fitzgerald—	6	9	0	6	3
Louisville ..... Meekin—	5	15	3	0	2
Baltimore ..... McMahon—	1	5	2	2	4
St. Louis ..... Stivetts—	3	2	1	1	2
Washington ..... Carsey—	2	7	1	0	1
Cincinnati ..... Dwyer—	5	10	2	0	1

Brooklyn, July 21.—A shocking accident occurred during the base ball game between the Brooklyn and New York National league teams yesterday afternoon, which will probably result in the death of "Hub" Collins, the well known second baseman of the Brooklyn team. He and right fielder Tom Burns started for a short fly ball bit to right field. While running at full speed the men collided and both were rendered unconscious. Both men were frightfully cut about the face, and blood was spurting from Collins' mouth and ears. Physicians were soon in attendance, who, after an examination, said that the men were suffering from concussion of the brain and that Collins was likely to die. The men were removed to their homes. Burns, who was not so badly hurt as his companion, recovered consciousness about an hour after the accident. When he opened his eyes he shivered like an aspen, and bled from the nose and mouth. The doctors think he will recover. Collins was still unconscious at a late hour last night. His condition is very critical.

Choynski Defeated.

Melbourne, July 21.—Joe Choynski, the California pugilist, was defeated by Joe Goddard, the Australian, in a four-round contest here. Goddard had the best of the fight all the way through. The fight was for a purse of $10,000 and the championship of Australia.

Reorganized.

Omaha, July 21.—The Omaha club has been reorganized and will fill its remaining dates. Spies, of Kansas City, Gillette, of Milwaukee, Packard, of Denver, Hatch, of Minneapolis, and Mulcahy, of Sioux City took $500 stock each and the citizens contributed the rest. Trafflay, Baker and Walsh will be the only three of the old players to be in the reorganized club. L. L. Buckenbarger, of Sioux City, was elected manager.

Professional Notes.

Healy is still at the Hot Springs.

Columbus has signed several new men.

Tony Mullane is still the king of them all.

King Kelly is again with the Cincinnati team.

Sir Thimothy Keefe seems to be a back number.

Young is pitching great ball for the Spiders.

Anson may lose his chances for the pennant on this trip.

Jimmy Donnelly goes to Washington and will supplant Alvord at third.

The Baltimore club is a good third. Boston appears to have a cinch on the pennant.

If the Cincinnati league team knew anything about team work it would not be in the eighth hole.

That was a shocking accident at Brooklyn. Both Collins and Burns were gentlemen and star ball players.

Among the Amateurs.

The Rodgers and Starrs play Sunday, July 26, at Presque Isle.

The Fifth Ward Juniors will challenge any club in the city under 14 years of age. Manager Juniors.

The Rodgers were defeated by the Auburndales, Sunday, 21 to 3. They are in a crippled condition.

The Comets accept the challenge of the Emersons on the St. Clair grounds, Sunday, July 28. J. Sessig, manager.

We, the Sprinklingcans, challenge the Ivys to a game of ball on the fair grounds for July 26. Amount $3.40 a side. Manager S. B. C.

The Auburndales challenge the Atlantics for a game of ball on Auburndale grounds, Sunday, July 26, for $5 a side. Answer by Wednesday's BEE.

All members of the Emersons are requested to meet at the corner of Division and Illinois streets Wednesday evening, July 22, at 7:30 p. m.

We, the Unknowns, hereby challenge the Emersons for a game of ball, to be played on our grounds, corner Lenk and Missouri streets, Sunday, August 2, for $2.25 a side.

The Rattlers hereby challenge any club under 17 for a game of ball Sunday, July 26, on the White Iron Bridge grounds. Capt. Mulveyhill.

The Fifth Ward Juniors challenge the Speranza Juniors for a friendly game of ball on the brickyard grounds Thursday, July 23. Answer through the BEE. Manager of Fifth Ward Juniors.

The Stars and Rodgers next Sunday at Presque Isle.

There will be a special meeting of the Starrs this evening at the usual place, at 8:30, sharp. All members should be present. Pecord, manager.

There will be a special meeting of the Rodgers' Friday evening, corner Woodruff avenue and Wakeman street, at 7:30 p. m. Every member is earnestly requested to attend. Manager Rodgers.

The Emersons challenge the First Ward Sporting to a game of ball to be played on our grounds, Sunday, July 26, at 2 p. m., for $1 or more. If accepted answer through the BEE. Manager Emersons.

The Unknowns challenge the Ivys for a game of ball, to be played on our grounds, corner Lenk and Missouri streets, Sunday, July 26. Amount to be agreed upon. Answer, if accepted, in to-morrow's BEE. Manager Unknown B. B. C.

The Rogers, jrs., base ball club played the Speranza, jrs., base ball club yesterday afternoon, and the Rogers, jrs., were defeated by a score of 17 to 2. They played four innings, and the catcher, Mulvihill, said he would not catch, so the game was thrown up in a row. Brewer, the crack pitcher, was hit for 18 base hits, and their umpire, O'Brien, gave the money to the Rogers, jrs.

Good Cooking.

is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold by your grocer and druggist.

Ordered His Extradition.

Toronto, July 21.—Judge Morgan has ordered the extradition of Harry Garbutt, alias James Huntley who is wanted in Texas to answer a charge of forgery. The prisoner's council tried to prove an alibi, but the judge decided to grant the extradition pending an appeal to a higher court.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A Summer Night's Session with But Little Business.

The board of councilmen held a quiet session last evening. There had been no committee meetings during the week so that the business before them was not very great. In the absence of City Clerk Durian the roll was called by Deputy Clerk James Faskins, and Assistant Solicitor Watts filled George Kirby's place as reading clerk.

A petition for electric light on Scottwood avenue, presented by Mr. Albrecht, was referred to the gas committee.

An ordinance was also introduced by Mr. Albrecht granting to the Robison Electric Street Railway company the right to extend its lines on Mulberry street. This was referred to the railroad committee.

Mr. Bay presented a resolution to improve Maumee avenue from Western avenue to Colburn street. Referred to the street committee.

Resolutions were adopted notifying the Toledo Electric Street Railway company to repair the planking on South street, from the canal to the Clover Leaf tracks; notifying the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway to erect gates at South street; directing the street commissioner to construct a stone sidewalk on Lorain street, between Broadway and Oliver street, at a cost not to exceed $100.

Mr. Neuendorf presented a resolution to extend the time for the completion of the pavement of Lagrange street to September 1.

Mr. Bay introduced a resolution directing the health committee to consider the matter of a hospital for contagious diseases. Referred to the health committee.

Business from the board of aldermen was adopted, except a resolution regarding manner of furnishing natural gas, which was referred to the committee and the resolution directing the pound master to purchase a tank to drown dogs in, which was laid over for two weeks.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

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Address DR. CLEGG, CLEVELAND, O.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

When we view mankind in the various aspects in which he presents himself to a scrutinizing mind, are we not lead to marvel at the many ways and various modes some men will attempt in order to deceive; but the whole world stands in utter amazement and wonderment when they see Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Cough and Lagging Consumption permanently cured with a few bottles of Bergen's Asthma Cure, and at only a small cost.

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PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies THE SKIN. Prevents counterfeits. Will Go In Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of forty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Ac. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

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ROBINSON'S SURE CURE

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Rheumatism and Neuralgia

And remedy for diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. An antidote for MALARIA. Price 50c and $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

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Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Every Dose Effective.

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Mr. Davis of the Toledo Business College will conduct a class in penmanship from 8:30—9:30; arithmetic for teachers and advanced scholars, 9:30—10:15; arithmetic for those who failed to make their grade, 10:25—12.

Steadman BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Summit and Adams Streets.

IT IS NOT TRUE that one school is "just as good as another," any more than that one doctor or lawyer is just as capable as another.

EXERCISE GREAT CARE therefore lest you be placed in the situation of the many young men and women who have said to us, "I wish I had examined your methods before I paid my money to the other school."

WE DO NOT ADMIT CHILDREN.

A. H. STEADMAN, Principal.

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Specific Remedies, pleasant to take, but potent in their action, of Roots, Barks, Flowers, Berries and Plants, prepared under his own supervision in his expensive laboratory.

SPECIALTIES—All Chronic and Desperate Diseases, which do not yield to the treatment of the general practitioner, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Fistula, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Fits, Sleeplessness, Brain Congestion, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Exhaustion, Cancers, Tumors, Deformities, Skin Diseases, including Pimples, Freckles, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Eczema, and all Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder. Female Diseases cured without exposure.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES cured under a positive guarantee. Young and middle aged men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretion or excesses of later years, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Importance, Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion of Society, Loss of Memory and Energy. Remember that I will forfeit $1,000 for every case of private disease that I undertake and fail to cure. My treatment of Spermatorrhœa and Impotency is based upon its theories of my own, and has never yet failed in my hands to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. I will guarantee a cure when others fail. My office and consultation rooms are furnished with a complete supply of Manikins, Charts, Electrical and Surgical Instruments, Apparatus for Deformities, Appliances for Examining Diseases in fact the most valuable collection of Medical, Surgical and Anatomical outfit to be found in this part of the country.

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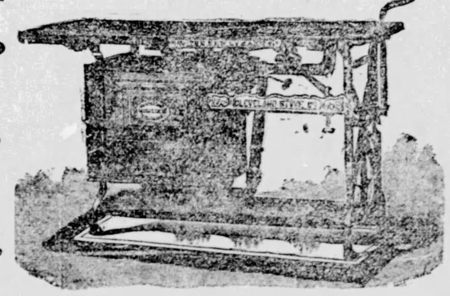

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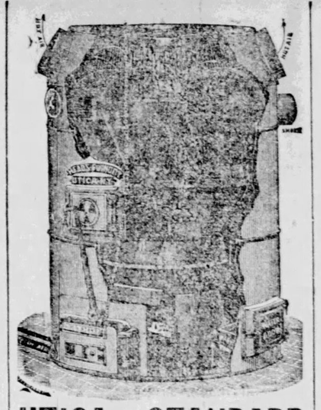

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508 ADAMS STREET,

MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Dennison B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., July 21.

London wheat and corn market firmer. Weather showery. Liverpool wheat firm and higher. Corn firm and dearer.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 979,600 bu compared with 757,382 bu on the same day last year.

Shipments of wheat from India last week equaled 1,460,000 bu. Previous week 1,440,000 bu. From April 1, the commencement of the crop year, to July 18, 23,480,000 bu compared with 8,180,000 bu in the corresponding period in 1890.

The quantity of flour and wheat on ocean passage decreased last week 2,712,000 bu. Corn decreased 768,000 bu.

Our table herein of available wheat and corn shows a decrease of 2,045,600 bu wheat, and a decrease of 1,367,600 bu corn.

The area in wheat in Great Britain is 225,000 acres less than in 1890.

The London Times of yesterday said: "In Russia there is grave deficit, the peasantry starving and there is small hope of relief. In India there is serious anxiety; a famine prevails over a considerable portion of the country. Madras, Rajaputna and Punjab are the worst sufferers. There is drought in Bengal and the need of more rain is urgent. Bombay alone promises a good harvest. The American harvest will be good in quality and amount; but with the failure of Indian and Russian supplies it is of the utmost importance that the English crops shall not be short. * * * The harvest will be late and prices will be high. There is, therefore, a good outlook for the English farmer to break the long series of disastrous years."

Comment.—The "Thunderer" treats the short supply question more fairly than the "Mark Lane Express," which is apparently always bearish, and never sees anything but declining markets.

American hog.—Chicago papers are impatient. They have assumed that France had removed the prohibition on importations of American pork, while only one branch of their legislature passed it, and the other adjourned to October without passing it.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 622,228 bu in excess of the corresponding Tuesday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports in wheat and flour aggregate about 400,000 bu, corn 153,000 bu.

English wheat markets as reported here-in are firmer and a shade dearer for both wheat and corn.

Corn Stocks and Prices.

The eastern stocks of corn are as follows: New York, 103,000 bu; Baltimore, 133,000 bu; Boston, 88,000 bu; Philadelphia, 81,000 bu; Buffalo, 70,000 bu; aggregate, 475,000 bu. Last year corresponding date, 2,633,000 bu. Chicago has in store 573,000 bu. Last year, 4,604,000 bu.

The visible supply including lakes, canal and rivers is now 3,366,000 bu. Last year, 13,128,000 bu. On ocean passage now, 4,784,000 bu. Last year, 8,328,000 bu.

In New York yesterday the price of cash corn No. 2 was 69c. In Chicago it was 58c. Six cents per bu will pay the freight and sell the corn. Who is keeping down the price of corn in the west and selling it in the east at a clear profit of 4 to 5c per bu? We want to know. You know.

The markets for grain have not forgotten their old ways of taking quite unexpected turns and ways. Wheat receipts begin to assume large proportions, and a few short sighted dealers begin to sell it right and left. Wheat occasionally turns and rends such people. That's about what has happened to-day. The only reason for surprise is that the price went below 90c, at which it was as safe as greenbacks for export. It would not have broken as it has except for the pushing of sales by interior dealers, and the vicious short selling. We manage our grain crops without wisdom. There is capital enough to take up this annual early rush of wheat, but it lacks the sand to do it. Our No 2 soft wheat is worth 95c to-day for water shipment to Liverpool, based on their quotations, and yet people talk about our being out of line with English markets. Time and time again have we seen wheat advance steadily after a good harvest of sound wheat, on a foreign demand.

The wheat markets in this country have been active, strong and have advanced. In New York July advanced and at close was 2¾c higher at 97c; September was 1¾c up at 95c. In Chicago July wheat close at 87¾c, a gain of 1¾c; September 85¾c, a gain of 2¼c.

Corn is also decidedly stronger. In New York July closed at 68¼c, a gain of 2c; September at 61¼c, a gain of ¾c.

In Toledo, We have had an active and almost exciting business day. Transactions in wheat futures were large, and aggregate 1,750,000 bu. The dealings for August were about equal to all other deals. Prices opened ¾ to 1c up and with further advance closed at about the best prices of the day. On the call cash and July sold at 86¾c; August at 86¾@86¾c, and December at 90¾c. After the call July sold 87¾c and closed at 88¼c, a gain of 2¼c; August sold at 87c and closed at 87¾c, a gain of 1¾c; September at 87¾c and closed at 88¼c; December sold at 90¾c and closed at 91¾c, a gain of 2c.

There was also a spirited demand for cash wheat, with sales of 150,000 bu. No 2 soft sold at 87¼c and closed at 88¼c, a gain of 2¼c; No 3 soft at 86c, a gain of 2c; No 4 soft at 82½c; rejected No 1 at 83c; No 2 red winter at 86¼c; No 2 hard at 85¾c.

Corn—No 3 at 62c.

Oats—No 2 white at 42c to 42½c; July No 2 offer at 36½c, and August at 30c, and 29c bid.

Rye—No 2 at 68c; August about 67c.

Imports Into the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	July 18, 1891.	July 11, 1891.	July 19, 1890.
Wheat, qrs	528,000	567,000	426,000
Corn, qrs	232,000	195,000	354,000
Flour, bbls.	128,000	120,000	127,000

Grain on Passage.

The following table shows the wheat and corn on passage for United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	July 18, 1891.	July 14, 1891.	July 21 1890.
Flour and wheat, qrs	29750 0	2344000	2111000
Corn, qrs	416000	479000	768000

On Passage to the Continent.

Flour and wheat, qrs	2144000	2335000	618000
Corn, qrs	182000	215000	248000

Available Wheat and Corn.

The following table shows the wheat and corn in sight on the dates named:

	Wheat, '91	Wheat '90
Visible supply July 18	124?2294	18557156
On passage U K July 20	1917000	16888000
On passage to Cont. July 20	1744000	4944000
Total	48792.94	4 389156
	Corn, '91	Corn, '90
Visible supply July 18	3?5?202	13128188
On passage U K July 20	3328000	6?440.0
On passage to Cont July 20	1456000	1984000
Total	8149202	21456188

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wht	Corn	Oats	Wht	Corn	Oats
N Y	245103	84901	121?00	270?11	90372	
Ballo	38880	4?00	4?00	4?00	4?00	
Phila	9455	4?80	7?7?	5.09	1?31	6?18
Boston	8?5?	5?65	1?6.5		48?68	
Toledo	439161	1?38	239	26172	66 0	1?6?
Chicago	2.7?5?	282?7	191?48	2?6 6	24?40	151114
Milwke	5?3?	1?47	7?00			
St L	25?10	3?00	25110	5?00	51000	3?00
Detroit	5?8.5	5?41	2?3?	2?78		
Duluth	1?9??			196?12		
Minne	8?01			11?23		
Total	973000					

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 21.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening, firmer; maize firmer. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, firmer; maize steadier. No 1 Cala wheat just shipped or promptly to be shipped 40s 6d; No 1 Cala wheat nearly due, 40s 3d. Weather showery.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market firm, demand light, supply fair. American mixed corn firm, demand fair, 3s 8½d. Red western spring wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 7½; Cala wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 11d@8s 11½d; Kansas winter hard, 7s 7½d. Wheat off coast, demand improving, corn demand fair.

DETROIT, July 21.—Close—Wheat—No 2 red cash, 88¼c; August, 87¾c bid; December, 91¾c bid; No 1 white cash, 89c bid. Corn—No 2 cash, 61c. Oats—No 2 cash, 43c.

U S YARDS, July 21—Cattle—Receipts 8,500; steady for choice; other descriptions 10@15c lower. Hogs—Receipts 14,000; strong; 5c higher. Sheep—Receipts 4,000; mixed and medium, $5 25@5 75; light, $5 00@5 85. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; steady.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton easy; middling uplands 8 3-16. Futures easy; July, 7.65; August, 7.70; September, 7.84.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Opening: Wheat—September, 84½c. Corn—July, 58c; September, 53¾c. Oats—July, 34c; September, 27c. Pork—July, $11 25; September $11 45. Lard—July, 6 40; September, 6 57½. Ribs—July, 6 57½; September, 6 75.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Close—Wheat—July, 87¼c; September, 85¾@85¾c. Corn—September, 53¾@53¾c. Oats—July, 35½c; September, 27c. Pork—July, $11 27½; September, $11 47½. Lard—July, 6 35; September, 6 50. Ribs—July, 6 67½; September, 6 85.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money quiet 2 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 84 84½@4 87½; actual rates, 84 84½ for 60 days, and 84 87@4 88½ for demand.

Governments steady; currency, 6s, 2 10 bid; 4s, coupon, 1?1 17½ bid; 4½s do $1 00¾ bid.

The trading in stocks this morning was limited, 48,800 shares being the total changing hands during the two hours to noon. The market opened weak, with prices ¼ to ½ per cent below those of yesterday. In the early trading Lake Shore and Burlington were the most conspicuous. They were hammered somewhat and further declined. Louis & Nash and Atchinson were the next most active stocks.

Prices declined throughout the first hour, but after 11 o'clock there was a slight rally. Sugar trust was an exception, being especially weak and declining 1 per cent. The morning dealings were utterly devoid of feature, and at this writing the market is stagnant, with values only slightly changed from yesterday's.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Flour unsettled and heavy; city mill extra, $5 00@5 15 for West Indies; superfine, $3 65@4 25; fine, $3 00@3 50; Wheat opened strong and ½c higher and on early rading on strong covering prices further improved 1½c. From this there was a reaction of ⅝c by noon; No 2 red winter cash, 98½c; July, 90¾@; August, 94½c; September, 95c. Corn opened strong and 1½c higher and further improved ¼c by noon, at which hour the market was firm; No 2 mixed cash, 70c; July, 68c; August, 64¼c; September, 62c. Oats dull and steady; No 2 mixed cash, 43¼c; August, 34½c; September, 32c. Rye and barley unquotable. Pork dull; mess, $12 00@13 00 for new. Lard quiet; August, $6 71; September, $6 84. Molasses steady; 12c for 50 test Cuba. Turpentine dull at 36½@37c. Rosin quiet; strained to good, $1 07½@1 10. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet at about previous rates. Butter dull; creamery western extra, 17½@18c. Cheese stronger with trading slow; Ohio flat, 5½@7c. Eggs a firmer and in better demand; western fresh, 16½@17½c. Rice nominal. Sugar, refined fairly active and firm; cutloaf and crushed, 5¾c; granulated, 5 7-16@4 9-16c; mould A, 4¾c. Tallow dull; prime city, 4¼c. Coffee steady; fair rio, 19c.

Live Stock.

Buffalo, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts 61 loads through, 185 loads for sale; the market was stronger for good shipping and desirable butcher grades; coarse and green steers, old thin cows and heifers, slow and lower. About all will be sold. Sales of extra steers at $5 80@6 00 per cwt; choice at $5 60@5 75; good at $5 40@5 50; medium butchers' at $4 90@5 30.

Hogs—Receipts 12 loads through, 5 loads for sale. The market was steady and active; all sold. Sales of heavy grades at $5 65@5 70 per cwt; medium and mixed at $5 70@5 75; Yorkers, good to best at $5 65@5 95.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 90 loads. The market was stronger owing to light offerings. Sales of good to choice sheep at $4 65@5 10 per cwt; fair to good at $4 40@4 50; culls and common at $3 50@4 25; lambs, good to choice at $5 75@6 25; common to fair, $4 50@5 25; yearlings, common to best at $4 25@5 00.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments none. The market for natives was steady to higher. Texans lower. Top prices, $5 90@6 25 per cwt; no extra steers on sale; others at $4 25@5 85; Texans at $2 85@3 60; stockers at $2 00@4 00; native cows at $2 00@3 20.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000 head; shipments, none. The market was active and higher. Sales of rough and common at $4 80@5 25 per cwt; mixed and packers at $5 40@5 55; prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5 60@5 70; prime light at $5 50@5 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, none. The market was active and steady to stronger. Sales of native ewes at $3 75@4 50 per cwt; mixed and wethers at $4 75@5 50; Texans at $3 60@4 50; western at $4 75; lambs at $5 10@5 75.

Kansas City, July 21.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts 4,185 head; shipments,640 head; the market for natives was steady; Texans slow and 10c lower; sales of native steers at $3 35@5 00 per cwt; cows, at $1 50@3 10; stockers and feeding steers at $2 00@3 85.

Hogs—Receipts 1,800 head; shipments 2,000 head; the market was 5c higher; sales of all grades at $4 00@5 30 per cwt; the bulk at $5 15@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts 420 head; shipments 700 head; the market was weak.

East Liberty, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,185 head; shipments, 2,?68 head. The market was very slow and 10@15c off from last week's prices. Twenty-four cars shipped to New York to day.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,150 head; shipments, 4,?60 head. The market was active; sales of choice selected Philadelphias at $5 80@5 85 per cwt; best Yorkers and mixed at $5 ?7@5 80; common to fair Yorkers at $5 60@5 70; fair to best pigs at $4 90@5 25. Nine cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,?50 head; shipments, 2,800 head; the market was ver dull; prime, sheep at $5 00@5 15 per cwt; fair to good at $4 2?@4 ?5; common at $2 5?@4 50; spring lambs at $5 00@6 00; veal calves at $4 00@5 ?5.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 10½c; 15 lbs, average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 12c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¼c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8¾c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 20c; fancy northwestern cream, ery, 17@18c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades, and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Marketstrong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry Flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with fair demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$2 00 per bu.

Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.

Gooseberries—$2 00@2 50 per bu.

Cherries—$2 00 per bu.

Raspberries—$3 50 per bu.

Peaches—$2 50@3 00 per bu.

Watermelons—15@20c.

Blueberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.

Celery—25@30c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, $2 00 per bbl; new onions, 75@85c. Cabbage home grown, $1 00 per bbl. Onions, Bermuda, $2 00 per crate; southern, $1 75@2 25 per sack. Cucumpers, 20c per dozen. New beets, 20c per dozen. Peas, $1 00 for home grown. Tomatoes, $2 00@2 25 per crate. String beans, green, 75c; wax, $1 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 16@17c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@16 00; No 2 do, $12 00@13 00; mixed, $10 00@11 00. Straw, $10.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 55c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family $5 25, winter patent, $5 50@5 80; family, $5 25@5 50 winter family, $5 25@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 00; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; west, ern navy, $2 50@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup pure, $1.00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c; sugar, 11@12½c per lb; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 24@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruits—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young America, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11½@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 shore, $16 00@17 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No 2 shore, $17 50@18 50, White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25; Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8½c; lard oil, 52@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 45c and scarce; old and mixed, 28@30c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 2½@3c per lb; do screened, 3½@3½c; recleaned and handpicked, 3½@4½c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19½c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20½c; fair, 20½@21c; prime, 21½@22c; choice, 21½@22c; yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24c; Java, 24@29c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong, higher; cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 4¾c; coffee, 4½c; tioner's A, 4¾c; mould A, 4¾c; off A, 4 5-16c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3½@3¾c. Great demand for high grades with shipments heavy. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@19c per gallon; open kettle, 26@34c; syrup, 22@25c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c per pound; Japan, 6¼@6½c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Satteens—B C Henrietta satteens, 19½c net; A Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; B Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; C Henrietta satteens, 22½c reg; D Henrietta satteens, 25c reg; E Henrietta satteens, 30c reg.

Warps—White rose white, 18c; white rose colors, 21c; wadding black, 20c; wadding white, 15c; Stark A bags, $20 00 a bale; Georgia bags $15 50; Eureka bags, $17 00.

When the first vessel completed the passage of the new Erie canal, in 1825, there being no such thing as a telegraph line in those days, the news was communicated to New York and to Buffalo by cannons placed within hearing of each other all the way along from Albany to each of the other cities. The signal was passed along in this way from Albany to New York city and back again to Albany in 58 minutes. The experiment was a costly one, but was a success in every particular.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them

A COLUMN OF QUIRKS.

Col. Theo Gash is a prominent democrat of Clay county, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. He has represented his people in the legislature, and in the interim sold goods to a large constituency. During the general assembly of two years ago the colonel assisted in the organization of a whist club, and played against Senator Anderson, who is a foeman worthy of anybody's steel. One night the game was progressing closely, and Col. Gash chanced to be on the losing side.

"It makes me tired," he said, looking daggers at Senator Anderson, "to see a man lead an eight-spot when he knows his opponents have neither trumps nor larger cards of that suit. 'Tisn't fair."

"Rule of the game, colonel," replied the senator, sweeping in the tricks. "Study your book and learn how to play."

"What kind of a game is this, anyhow?" said Senator Bybee, of Cass, who had been observing it with a great deal of interest. "'Tain't poker I know.

"It's whist," said Colonel Gash. "The meanest kind of whist."

"I thought it must be something English, for I never saw anything like it in Arkansas or in the army. Trumps and high cards go, do they?"

"That's about it."

"Well, can I come in?"

"Anybody can come in," said Colonel Gash, with a disgusted look.

Senator Bybee went in, and, to the astonishment of everybody, he held nearly all the trumps for two hours, and all the high cards for the next hour, literally taking the game in his own hands.

"I know, what I'll do," said Colonel Gash, desperately: "I'll get married. It seems I have reached a time of life when an ordinary Arkansas poker player and a Jefferson City dude can beat me playing whist. There's only one thing left for me—matrimony!"

And Colonel Gash stalked dramatically out of the room.

The Proper Bait.

Dr. Wm. Porter and Dr. Close, of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, took a vacation the other day and went fishing on the Gasconade, says the St. Louis Republic. Arrived at Newburg they hired a dug-out and floated timidly away among the blue hills until they came to a point which promised great sport. There they set their lines and watched the bobs with bated breath. In the course of an hour Dr. Porter had pulled out half a dozen bass, while Dr. Close had not discovered a single movement of his cork.

"What's the matter, Doc?" said Dr. Porter. "You don't seem to be catching anything but miasma."

"I don't know. The symptoms puzzle me. I put a wriggling bacillicus on the barbed lancet and cut deep in the water, but I get not results. Think I'd better change the medicine?"

"Yes, give 'em calomel."

"But why don't they bite?"

"Have you given me a complete diagnosis of the case?"

"Told you everything."

"Well, I know what's the matter, Doc. You have neglected to dampen the bacillicut with saliva."

"That's a fact. Thanks, Doctor. The point had escaped my attention."

And thereafter Dr. Close rivalled Dr. Porter in the glorious output of the striped bass.

At Niagara Falls.

The abuses at Niagara have a world wide reputation, and one of the awful ones was aired in a prominent lawyer's office, a day or so ago, says the Niagara Falls Gazette.

"Is Mr. —— in?" inquired a woman of the handsome clerk in the office referred to.

"No, he is not in at present," was the reply.

"Well, I want to see him on important business; there is money in it for him."

"You might take a chair; he will probably return soon." said the clerk.

The anxious female sat down and patiently awaited the coming of the man she wanted to see. She had not long to tarry, and soon she was telling her story to him.

"I have been down one of these inclines," said she, "and while standing on the rocks a wave came up and wet me to the skin. What can I do about it?"

"Why, I don't see as you can do anything about it, if you mean in the way of damages."

"That's what I mean. Here I am, wet to the skin, and I feel that I ought to be paid damages."

"Well, I can only advise you that under the circumstances the best thing for you is a change of dress."

"That's it; I havn't a change here."

"I should suggest, then, that you enjoy the bright sunshine until you are dry."

"Then you don't want the case?"

"No, thank you."

And she left the office, loudly proclaiming that because she didn't have a redress with her that that was just why she felt she should have redress.

Absent-Minded.

A former Detroit clergyman, somewhat given to absent-mindedness, says an exchange, conducted the funeral services of an esteemed and pious parishioner. Circumstances over which he had no control prevented his giving any attention to what he should say at the funeral, and it was only at the very last moment when he rose to speak that a text suggested itself to him. "The Master hath need of him," he began, and went on to explain the divine reason for taking away so useful, good and intelligent a citizen. But suddenly in a pause between his sentences he remembered the occasion of the saying of Jesus. It was what he told His disciples to say when they went into the village to get the ass that was tied there, and bring it back for their Master to ride. The implied comparison between the departed deacon and the humble but much ridiculed quadruped broke the clergyman all up, and he brought his remarks to a speedy close.

Referring to it afterwards he said: "In comparing my dear old friend to an ass I quite forgot myself."

A Ft. Wayne Copper.

A funny story is told about a Ft. Wayne policeman. During the first Cleveland campaign the Young Men's Democratic club of Cleveland made a trip to that city. One morning at a street corner stood a Cleveland man making a ringing speech for Cleveland, and fully 2,000 people gathered about him. On the curb stood a big Irish policeman and directly in front of him was a thin, delicate, half-clothed and half-fed little fellow, who coughed as if in the last stages of consumption. Just as the excitement was at its height and the mighty throng applauded and yelled lustily, the poor little consumptive took off his hat and, in a voice that could not be heard ten feet away, he began to cheer for Blaine. The big policeman just barely heard what he said, and reaching over the crowd grabbed the fellow by the shoulder and exclaimed: "See here, young feller, if ye don't quit making less noise I'll run you in." That officer was a democrat and no mistake.

We Have All Met Him.

He had been talking with St. Peter and was sent down to the other gate, where he was warmly welcomed.

"Why are you here?" asked the fallen angel who stood guard.

"I don't know," he replied. "I never did any wrong. I never said an unkind word about a person in my life."

Then the angel smiled. "That's all right," he said; "come in. You will find the cage for the hypocrites at the end of the lower corridor next to the furnace."—N. Y. Recorder.

An Honest Man.

Great Lawyer (in cross-examination)—"Huh! You consider the prisoner an honest man, do you?"

Witness—"An honester man never lived."

Great Lawyer (superciliously)—"Will you kindly state on what you base that remarkable opinion?"

Witness (hotly)—"On the fact that he once tried to be a lawyer and failed."—Good News.

A Heretic.

"We must try Deacon Denbury for heresy."

"Why, what's the matter with him?"

"He says he knows what family of plants the burning bush which Moses saw belongs to."

"What does he say it was?"

"An electric light 'plant.'"—Detroit Free Press.

How It Is Spelled.

"Don't you think bye-bye is rather a silly sort of expression for sedate folks like us to use when we part?" she asked as she stood in the door of his office preparatory to her shopping tour.

"It depends, my dear," her husband replied, "on how you spell it. I mean 'b-u-y, b-u-y.'"

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE the Board of Lucas County Armory Trustees will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock, noon,

MONDAY, JULY 27th,

at the office of the clerk of said board, at office of Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street, Toledo, Ohio, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required in the erection and completion of the Lucas County Armory Building, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of L. G. Welker, architect, Marine building, corner of Jefferson and Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Separate proposals will be received for the construction of trusses over drill hall.

All proposals must be written with ink and upon blanks furnished by the board. No other proposals will be considered. Both proposals must contain the full name of every person interested in the same.

All parties filing proposals for the performance of the work specified in this notice shall deposit with the clerk of the Board of Armory Trustees, with each proposal, a bond of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, satisfactory to the board, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into.

Blanks can be obtained from the architect.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of L. G. Welker, architect.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the Board of Armory Trustees.

ISAAC D. SMEAD, Chairman.
R. F. HUGHES, Clerk.

9jy-15t

Can You Believe It?

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimilated in every detail to

Carter's LITTLE LIVER Pills!

We know it is hard to believe, and yet it is true, that every day, persons who ask for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, have handed out to them something which looks like C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S, and yet is not.

They are put up in a RED wrappers, and they closely imitate "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S" in general appearance. But it is a fraud!!!

The unsuspecting purchaser, who wants CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because he knows their merit, and is sure of their virtues, goes home with a fraud and imitation in his pocket.

HEED THE WARNING.

Don't be deceived and do not be imposed upon with an imitation of what you want. You want CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because you know their value and their merit. THEY NEVER FAIL.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, ask for "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S," be sure you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S," and take nothing but the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A Positive Cure for Sick Headache.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

A. FORD

Manufacturer of and dealer in

STIFF AND SILK

HATS!

Bleacher of Ladies' Straw Hats.

Repairing of all kinds of Hats a Specialty.

203 Summit Street.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1891, to amend Section 2, of Article XII. of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 2. Laws may be passed which shall tax by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and all real and personal property according to the true value thereof in money. In addition thereto, laws may be passed taxing rights, privileges, franchises, and such other subject matters as the legislature may direct; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and other property, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election, those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1892.

NIAL R. HYSELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. VANCE MARQUIS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted April 24, 1891.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, } OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I Daniel J. Ryan, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of April, A. D., 1891, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

first pub thur apr 30-thurs td.

"Dr. Story's Five Minute Headache Cure."

Sold by all Druggists, 10 cents a Package.

IT WILL POSITIVELY CURE Sick Headache in 5 Minutes. Nervous Headache in 5 Minutes. Neuralgic Headache in 5 Minutes. Grip Headache in 5 Minutes.

This is the latest and grandest discovery known in medical science. No antipyrine, morphia, sulfehrin, or poisonous drugs. Perfectly harmless.

STORY MEDICINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.
Trade supplied by Waiding, Kinnan & Marvin, Toledo, O

TWO SURE WAYS

TO MAKE

Large Interest on Your Investment!

ONE WAY:

Invest in Toledo Real Estate. This is sure for the following reasons:

First—Because Toledo is one of the finest residence cites in the United States.

Second—Because property that can now be bought at exceedingly low prices, will, in a short time, be in the very heart of the city.

Third—Because such real estate increases steadily and permanently in value and income.

Fourth—This natural and inevitable course of events produces an arithmetical progression in the enhanced value of real estate as compared with the first cost which is surprising to the most sanguine believer in real estate values.

THE OTHER WAY:

Be sure to make the investment in Englewood, the Home Center, because:

First—All the facts about Toledo Real Estate, in general, apply to Englewood in particular.

Second—It is the best and most conveniently situated of any of the additions open to investors or home-seekers in Toledo.

Third—Some of the shrewdest investors in Toledo, men who do not put their money where it will bring no return, own several lots in Englewood.

Prices, Terms and Other Information at

H. S. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

320 SUMMIT ST.

GREAT CHINA MATTING SALE!

5,000 ROLLS CHINA MATTING!

Direct Importations! Elegant Patterns!

Prices Below the Lowest!

STERLING & CO., 408-410 SUMMIT ST.

A. R. SISSON, Manager.

OUR STOCK OF

FURNITURE!

MUST BE REDUCED

Call and see our prices on—Parlor Suits, all prices; Sideboards, antique oak and 16th century; Chamber Suits, very cheap; Fancy Rockers, large variety.

Young & Southard's, 172-174 Summit St.

IT IS LATE IN THE SEASON

THEREFORE, WE ARE SELLING

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS

At Prices that Defy Competition.

THE WHITAKER AND KIRK HARDWARE CO.

210 SUMMIT STREET.

COME AND SEE US.

EAT

Reception Flakes!

MADE BY THE

WORTS, KIRK & BIGELOW BAKERY.

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE

AT

John Bladon & Son's, 134 Ontario St., bet. Monroe and Jefferson.

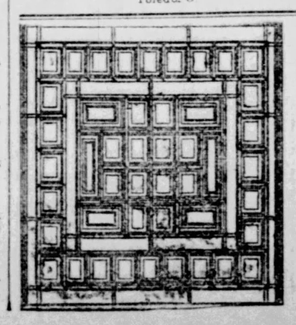
Canopy top basket phaeton	$ 35	1 Canopy top phaeton, Columbus make	$100
Full leather top Cooney phaeton	55	1 Light open spring buggy	65
Full leather top Cooney piano box	75	1 Three spring open wagon	3
Open buggy as good as new	35	1 Three spring Rockaway, new wheels and tires and all newly jointed good as new job. Eastern make	125
Extention top carriage	80		
Jump seat and canopy top Bladon	80		
Jump seat open	25		

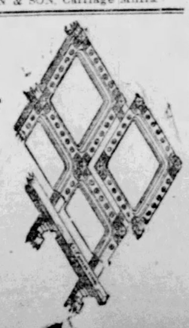
All the above are in good repair, having been through our shops and put in order; they are bargains. Come and see them. JOHN BLADON & SON, Carriage Mnfrs.

Steel Ceiling!

Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or Fall Off.

We can furnish it in various designs. Our prices are made low so that you can afford to have it. See Boody House lobby. Write for prices.





THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

REAL ESTATE

Lots on Maplewood Avenue

30 Ft. Frontage, $175.

Lots on Glenwood Avenue

30 Ft. Frontage, $300.

CALL AT ONCE.

CUSHING'S

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

612 Madison St.

The Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (24 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 25 cents, three times 30 cents, and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head:
Once, 10cts; Three times, 25cts; Six times 40cts.

WANTED—Successful insurance solicitors to work in the city of Toledo; those who have worked in the accident line preferred. For particulars call at the Union hotel after 6 p.m. Inquire G H F. 21jy6p

WIRE WORKER—Wanted 3 experienced wire workers at the American Brass and Metal Works, Detroit, Mich. 21jy3

FIRST-CLASS tool makers wanted at Union Mfg Co. 20jy2

WANTED—Boy with some experience at barber trade, or one that wants to learn the trade. 1013 Cherry st. 20jy3p

WANTED—Local and traveling salesmen to sell lubricating oils. Apply for terms to the Dieterichs Oil Co, Cleveland, O

WANTED—Teachers—Applications will be received until 6 o'clock p m, Monday, July 27, 1891, for one male teacher for a term of six months, at $50 per month, and one female teacher for four months at $32 per month; certificates must accompany each application. By order board of education, Waynesfield school District No 1 (one), Lucas county, O. Attest: O C Geer, District clerk, Maumee. 18jy6

WANTED—A man for general work; must have experience in bartending. Inquire 16 South St Clair st. 18jy4p

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell goods to merchants by sample; big pay for workers; new goods; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Mfg Co, South Bend, Ind. 18jy1mp

WANTED—A good, reliable grocery clerk Apply at 635 East Lafayette st 16jy6p

WANTED—For the United States army able bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 8jly6m

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 582 Chicago. 27jne1f

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Kitchen girl; no washing and ironing; good wages. 124 Prescott st. 21jy3p

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 16 South Ontario st, between Washington and Lafayette. 21jy5p

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 624 Huron st, near Cherry. 21jy3p

COOK—Wanted a first-class pastry cook. 811 Madison. 20jy3

WANTED—Experienced nurse for child 16 months old; references required. Mrs Homer Tarran, 2181 Collingwood ave. 18jy3

WANTED—50 experienced knitters on round machines at Roth & Friedman's. Apply at once. 18jy3

WANTED—Three first-class dining room girls at once; will pay $16 per month. Fountain hotel, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 15jy2wsp

WANTED—A nurse girl between 16 and 18 years old at 211 Irving St. 27jne1

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 932 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9jne1f

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A few pupils to learn telegraphy; taught by skilled operator; satisfaction guaranteed; terms reasonable. Address C 25, Bee office. 21jy3

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 2jy1mp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' insurance company; 43 years experience and $1,654,230.50 assets. Geo C Kahl, agt, 420 Adams st. 22jne1m

DO YOU WANT A PANSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spahn, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. P. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 21jly6p

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 25 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. 2jan12f

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 824. The Merrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 29may1f

WANTED—SITUATION

WANTED—Situation by a girl of 14 to take care of children. Address C 26, Bee office. 21jy3

WANTED—Situation to do light housework in small family. Address C 27, Bee office. 21jy4

WANTED—By a middle-aged American woman, engagements as lady's nurse or care of an invalid. Call or address Miss Haley, 1511 Forrer st, city. 21jy6p

A RELIABLE colored man want situation as janitor or porter. Call or address 553 Wisconsin st. 21jy3

WANTED—A place to do housework. Address Mrs Anderson, 14 Erie st. 18jy3

WANTED—Situation in good country office by good all round printer, sober and reliable. Address C 24, Bee office. 18jy3

COOK—With thorough knowledge of the culinary art wants position; can take charge of kitchen of any dimension, and perfectly posted as to economy and cleanliness of the department. Address H R, lock box 454, Toledo. 18jy3

WANTED—Situation, by man and wife (lately from Switzerland), man to do chores about private place, wife is a good cook; no objection to go to the country. Address 122 South St Clair st 20jy3

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—You, if you wish to make 100 per cent profit on a 25c article, one of the best selling ones in the market; every family wants it; send stamp for particulars. Robert S West, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $250 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $100 and expenses after a 30 days trial, or a general agent less than $50; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 11jy3m

FOR RENT ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Store room, cellar and dwelling above, No 605 Cherry st, Epstein block, fitted up for a saloon; none but good parties need apply. Inquire of M M Eppstein, Finlay's brewery, or H Weltzel, Secor block, cor Superior and Monroe sts. 20jy11

FOR RENT—Several suits of rooms in the Eppstein block, Cherry st; modern improvements. Inquire of M M Eppstein, at Finlay's brewery, or H Weltzel, Secor block, cor Superior and Monroe sts. 20jy11

ROOMS—For rent, five nice rooms on second floor; natural gas and water. 406 Irving st. 20jy6p

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at $1 per week. Apply to Miss Pulver, cor St Clair and Knapp sts. 18jy6p

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Old saloon, 1795 Summit st; good location for grocery or saloon; owner next door. Dennis McElroy. 20jy6

FOR RENT—Small house on Beech st near Ontario st. Inquire on premises; reference required. 18jy6p

FOR RENT—The commodious storeroom No 9 North Erie st, between Monroe and Washington; phone 237. Chas J Kirschner & Co, 312 Madison st. 17jy12

HOUSE—For rent, one house with 5 rooms, cellar, etc, cor Prouty and Stocking aves. Inquire of Jacob Bopp, 2 Superior, cor Washington st. 17jy6p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods, pianos, horses, wagons etc, without removal; partial payments received; reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Toft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16mavtf

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages on liberal terms. Morrell & Rassell, 317 Madison st. 11lne1y

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$20 reward will be given to the person who will find the following described property. A gray horse, 12 years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, short mane, a small collar boil on right shoulder, shod forward, well built. Also, stolen at the same place, a light, half-spring, low-wheel wagon; main leaf of front spring broken in middle, and a lot of carpenter and other tools with the initials J. H. S on them. J. H. Schissler, Genoa, O. 15jy6p

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL WANTED—Wanted to rent in live town of about 1,000 population, hotel, furnished or would buy furniture at appraisal; no attention to answers unless full particulars are given. Address James Walker, 493 West Harrison st, Chicago, Ill. 11jy4w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two young milch cows, one fresh, the other soon will be; will sell at a bargain. Address or call on Margaret McNally on Bowling Green road, at edge of Perrysburg. 21jy2p

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots for sale on Bancroft, Utica and George sts. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Frontage to suit for sale between Locust and Lagrange sts. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Well located lots with nicely graded streets and broad alley. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Stores, schools and street cars convenient; lots at a reasonable figure. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Neighborhood good lots well laid out, property cheap; get our prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots for sale on easy time and small payments; look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—A short walk from center of the city; business closes. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has a number of homes already built; more will soon follow. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is an attractive addition for homes at a low figure. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is especially cheap to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is easily reached by street cars from all parts of the city. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Title perfect, abstract furnished with each lot sold. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Money advanced to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots cheap; house built to suit purchasers; if you want one call on Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—For sale at prices which will surprise you; see us soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Look at this addition and judge for yourself; our prices are right. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has pavement and street cars on Bancroft st and street cars on Lagrange. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is well drained and in healthful neighborhood. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is good place for investment; property will increase in value. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has lots suitable for business or residence at proper prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is sold in lots on warranty deed, with good title making purchase safe. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is not far from Wheeling depot; is convenient for railroad men. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Should be seen to be appreciated; look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has lots for sale at prices that are right; call for figures Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—If you buy now all advances and profits you will receive yourself. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is a first-class place to buy; fortunes have been made by buying real estate cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co

BANCROFT PLACE—Is in a growing district; good neighborhood already started. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is open for your inspection; let us show you the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

MANUFACURING PLANT FOR SALE—Owing to a scarcity of elm timber in this vicinity, we have decided to move our machinery, our 50 horse power engine and 80 horse power boiler, with main building, 50x140 feet, and warehouses and sheds, we offer for sale cheap. An excellent manufacturing site and power sufficient for most any purpose; can be bought for half what it is worth time given. The Edgerton Mfg Co, Edgerton, O. 17jy6

FOR SALE—Cheap—One two-seated open wagon and one single top carriage; also one good 5-year old mare, sound and gentle, or will exchange for building lot in good location. Call at 423 12th st. 16jy6

FOR SALE—Lots on Oakwood ave, street paved and sewered, at $10 per front foot; will build to suit; reasonable down payment, balance monthly. Call at 423 12th st. 16jy6

FOR SALE—A good sound gentle horse, cheap. Call at 1018 Newberry st, near water works. 16jy6p

FOR SALE OR RENT—The stone building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and jobbing establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building, one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing, moulding, ripping and cross-cutting off machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold at a sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea. Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16jn6w

BOOTS AND SHOES—For sale, nice clean stock factory and farm trade; splendid chance to run a general stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes; good reason for selling. Address E S Kahl, West Park, Findlay, O. 1 july6p

PORTABLE ENGINE—For sale; 19 horse-power, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Apply to Tim Leroux, cor Cherry and Summit sts. 8jy2w

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Watbridge ave, $3,500; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 74 ft on Collingwood near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Rockwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, Seward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,600 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell 16 Produce Exchange 28aug6f

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x211. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—One Lozier & Yost safety bycicle, No 488. $10 reward for the return of the same to J W Armstead, 377 Wisconsin st, city. 17jy6p

WANTED—TO RENT.

HOTEL—Wanted to rent, hotel or boarding house; will buy furniture, etc. Address P O Box 17, Hoytville, O 20jy2w-p

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Brown and white pointer with leather collar. Bring to 923 Erie st and get reward. 21jy2p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 35 acre farm just outside the corporation, under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit. George E Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st. 9jy1m

LABOR REFORM.

Mr. Readymayde—Miss Holder, may I relieve you from your burden?
Miss Held (indignantly)—Sir!
Mr. Readymayde—I beg your pardon, Miss Held, but I could never bear to see a woman doing a man's work.

CITY NEWS.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

Lower Summit street is a favorite drive way.

Men are engaged repairing the Wade building.

Paving on Superior street is progressing favorably.

Trinity cadets are now in camp at Put-in-Bay.

Cars on the Robison line are not yet running regularly.

Henry & Gross are always in front with the best Leroux cider vinegar.

The Toledo cadets have returned from their encampment at Waterville.

Have the washing done by the Toledo Laundry Co. during the hot weather.

The republicans of the Sixth ward organized a club last night at Weber's hall.

An attempt was made last night to rob the residence of Dr. Brown, 132 Michigan st.

Our stock is always complete. Prices the very lowest. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

The asphalt pavement on Bancroft street is completed between Ashland avenue and Monroe street.

The case of assault and battery against John Bottlemeyer was continued in police court until July 23.

One of the Robison cars became disabled last night on Ottawa street and was removed from the track.

Michael Gorman was fined $5 and costs in the police court this morning for violating the health ordinance.

To tone up the system and stimulate the appetite, take Angostura Bitters. Dr. J. G. C. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

Show your visiting friends about the city in a carriage or surrey from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 222.

Parties are forming almost every evening for a ride to the country on the Crescent Livery Co's. drag.

Chas. Sullivan was arrested this morning by Officer McPartland on a charge of assault and battery, and taken to the police station.

Deputy Clerk Tanner took Robert Barnheiser and Edward Paelan, the two boys sentenced to the reform farm by Judge Sala, to Lancaster this morning.

R. J. White, of East Toledo, was fined $10 and costs for keeping a disreputable house, and the nuisance ordered abated by Judge Sala in police court this morning.

Wm. Fisher, arrested last night as a suspicious person, was discharged in police court this morning, as Judge Sala could find no convicting evidence against him.

Dr. Anderson this morning thinks the indications are good for the recovery of the man that was shot yesterday morning by the Polish boys now in the police station.

Building permits have been issued as follows: B. A. Stevens, $1,500 brick addition on Lucas street; J. L. Burns, $1,600 frame dwelling on Walbridge avenue; J. L. Burns, $1,200 frame dwelling on Newberry street.

A bottle was found in the lake last Thursday off Cedar Point, by the captain of the Myrtle, containing a written message. It is probably one of the annual Lake Erie chestnuts.

Rudolph Thiede, of 516 North street, was arrested at midnight last night for abusing his family. His case was continued in the police court this morning until July 24, and he was released on $20 bail.

The little office in Cherry Grove at the corner of Walnut and Frederick streets is now open from 12 to 7 p. m. for the sale of the remaining lots in Cherry Grove addition. Call on Mr. H. H. Modewell at the office, or on R. W. Smith, 224 St. Clair st.

Patrolman Hinde arrested Frank Adams of Bowling Green early this morning for vagrancy and sleeping in an Ohio Central railroad box car. When brought into the police court Adams claimed that he had been robbed while asleep. Judge Sala discharged him and told him to go home.

An Old Nurse for Children.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Auction Sale of hardware, stoves and tinware every day at Loeffler & Crane's old stand 706 Summit street, below Cherry.
W. G. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

Dedication Excursion to Fremont, Sunday, July 26, 1891.

The special train to be run on the occasion of the dedication of St. Ann's church, Fremont, on Sunday, July 26, will leave Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad depot, Cherry street, at 8 a. m., standard time. Excursion rate 75 cents.

Crowds are taking the advantage of out offerings. We always do as we say.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

WANTED HER FORGIVENESS.

A Pathetic Story Told in New Jersey.

A Magistrate Who Will Probably be Defeated the Next Time He Runs for Office.

Millville, N. J., July 21.—Jacob Johnson, a young man of this village, had a terrible race with death against tremendous odds, yesterday, and he won.

Johnson was placed in the Bridgeton jail three months ago for disorderly conduct while under the influence of liquor. It nearly broke the heart of Jacob's young wife when she heard of her husband's plight, and he was deeply humiliated by the disgrace he had brought upon his family and his friends.

The latter made every effort to get him off, but the magistrate could not be induced to revoke his sentence and to jail Jacob had to go.

A few days ago, when his term had almost expired, Jacob learned that his wife, who had been taken sick after his imprisonment, was lying at the point of death. The doctor said she could not possibly live till her husband was set free by due course of the law.

Jacob was wild with grief and implored Sheriff Whittaker to do something for him. He only wanted a chance to see his wife before she died, if only for a moment, to ask her forgiveness for his wrong and the bitter sorrow he had caused her.

The sheriff, a kind-hearted man, drove over to the house of the judge who had sentenced Jacob, and begged the privilege of taking the prisoner to his home to see his dying wife, promising to be responsible for his safe keeping.

The magistrate was obdurate, however, and would not consent to this proposition, although Sheriff Whittaker even offered to be locked up himself in Jacob's cell till he returned.

It was ascertained that the state board of pardons met at Trenton on Thursday and as a last resort the friends of Johnson determined to make an appeal there, although the dying wife of the prisoner was sinking fast.

They were successful, but the papers could not be prepared and sent on till Friday morning.

Meanwhile young Jacob was suffering the greatest mental agony. He paced his narrow cell all night, waiting for the arrival of the papers which would give him his liberty.

They came early in the morning, and just before that time a messenger arrived from Millville, telling him that his wife was unconscious, and might die at any moment.

The suspense was terrible, but the sheriff could not let him go till the authority from the board of pardons was in his possession.

The papers came at 6 o'clock. A carriage was waiting at the jail door. Johnson and the sheriff jumped in, and then began a wild ride for Millville, 10 miles away. The horses struck a furious gallop, and mile after mile was reeled off without any slackening of speed. Death was spinning along close behind. In less than an hour Jacob had reached his home and was at his wife's bedside.

She was still alive, and as her husband knelt at her bedside she opened her eyes just once and gave him a smile of recognition and affection. That was all; but the grief stricken man had won the race and had arrived in time. A moment later she became unconscious again and breathed her last as she lay clasped in her husband's arms.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

We are being pressed for room by the carpenters which compels us to sell goods at any price to make room.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Receiver's Auction Sale

Beginning Monday, of the Loeffler & Crane stock of hardware and stoves, at 706 Summit street, below Cherry.

Picnic Thousands of people are saying that Presque Isle is the favorite place for picnics. The lovely shade, the charming free concerts, healthful lake breezes, boating, bathing, &c all lend to the beauty of the spot. 20 cents pays for all. Reduced rates for Sunday-schools.

Auction Sale of hardware, stoves and tinware every day at Loeffler & Crane's old stand, 706 Summit street, below Cherry.
W. G. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

You will find us doing just as we advertize. Every article at cost.
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Receiver's Auction Sale

Beginning Monday of the Loeffler & Crane stock of hardware and stoves, 706 Summit street, below Cherry.

We reserve nothing, but give you the choice out of our enormous stock at cost.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

The Price List!

Below we give the prices and number of pieces we have of the Famous Regence silks:

6 pieces at $1 00	8 pieces at $1 15
2 pieces at $1 25	3 pieces at $1 37½
1 piece at $1 50	2 pieces at $1 65
1 piece at $1 85	1 piece at $2 05

THE GREAT SILK SALE

Continues fully up to any of the previous week. At this rate and as near as we can figure,

THE SALE CANNOT LAST

MORE THAN ONE WEEK MORE,

As the entire purchase will be sold out by that time, therefore

"TAKE WARNING" / "DON'T DELAY" / "BUY NOW" } A Handsome REGENCE Silk Dress,

"A Saving of fully 50 per cent."

JUST NOW

We are offering remarkable values all through our Silk Department. It will pay you to look at once.

DO YOU KNOW

That we always carry in stock all the very best and newest weaves in

BLACK SILKS,

a few of which we mention below:

Lyon Princess, Royal Armure, Monopoly, Paragon, Regetta Favoritta, Faille Diament
Faille Francaise, Royal Armure,
Bengaline, Feau De Soie,
Fae De Soie, Satin Regence,
Satin De Lyon, Satin Duchess,
Satin Rhadome, Persian Silk,
John D. Cutters, Haskell and many others.

July Prices in all Departments throughout the House.

LASALLE & KOCH.

You can buy anything in our store at actual cost during the alteration sale.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Summer Tours.

The Wabash railroad are offering round trip tourist tickets, at very low rates, to Excelsior Springs, Eureka Springs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Butte, Helena, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Sitka, Alaska and many other points.

They are the only line east of Chicago that have a complete line of tourist tickets, obviating the annoyance to passengers of exchanging their ticket at some point en route. Palace reclining chair cars (seats free) elegant sleepers and famous Wabash dining cars on all trains.

Through Pullman buffet sleeping cars and palace reclining chair cars to Kansas City without change.

For illustrated printed matter, maps, folders, routes and rates apply to Boody house ticket office or P. E. Dumbaugh, passenger and ticket agent Wabash railway, 308 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

A Single Life.

Coroner Walley and his partner, Mr. Rollins, possess at their place of business a decidedly novel, weird, and ghastly advertisement, says the Denver Republican. In the corner of their back room stands an ordinary looking pine box, such a one as is used to place around caskets in the grave. It stands upon one end, and hinges are at the sides. A lid is opened and a startling sight is revealed.

Standing erect, with hands folded in front, and dressed in no raiment except a similar garment to the one used by the Yuma Indians (when they use one), stands the dead body of a Samoan tattooed warrior, who was known during life as Letungaifo, and who died of consumption at St. Luke's hospital about five weeks ago. The body was taken to Coroner Walley's on the day of death, and he had it embalmed. The eyes are open and the black hair and slight moustache bristle out with peculiar fierceness. From the waist to the knees it has been tattooed with blue ink, so as to resemble a pair of knee pants, it being one of the peculiar customs of the country from whence he came to decorate the body of every male as soon as he arrives at man's estate.

From the peculiar history of this lonely Pacific islander, who, it seems, risked his life and assisted in saving the lives of many United States man-of-warsmen during the terrible cyclone that swept over the island in March, 1889, it would seem that the government alone owed a debt of gratitude to him to at least put him in a proper resting place. Letungaifo was one of five Samoans brought to this country by R. A. Cunningham, August 19, 1889, and was to have exhibited with them in this city, but owing to his health he was sent to the hospital, and a few weeks after the departure of his countrymen he died. In obtaining these five Samoans Mr Cunningham had great difficulty, as Malietoa, the king of the islands, will not allow any of his subjects to leave, claiming it contrary to their law and custom.

In the terrible cyclone in March, 1889, when the American men-of-war Trenton and Vandalia were wrecked in the harbor of Pago-Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the natives rescued the sailors by making a human line out to reach them, thus enabling them to get to the shore. On this occasion Letungaifo particularly distinguished himself for feats of bravery in saving the lives of several of the crew.

It was after this, Cunningham attempted to get the men away. They sailed from the island of Upolu in an open boat, intending to intercept the Oceanic steamer from Sydney to 'Frisco, but a terrible storm arose and after being nearly capsized and suffering all manner of hardships they were compelled to put back in the harbor of Pago-Pago.

This was on Saturday, and the next day being Sunday all were released to attend church, as the authorities did not think anything would sail on that day. Cunningham, however, learned the United States ship Alameda was shortly to sail with the sailors who were wrecked during the hurricane, and hastily getting the men together, who were anxious to come on board, they were secreted and thus came to America, being the first of their race to leave their native country.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Fine old whiskies, brandies wines, Gin for the least money at
J. STEINEM & BRO.,
424 Summit St.

We do not pretend to give you a gold dollar for 75 cents but we give you good honest value for your money every time whether you are a judge of goods or not, therefore buy your liquors and wines of
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GLASS!

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New York,
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in Colored,
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to Suit
Yourself.

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TOLEDO
Artificial Limb Co
TRINITY BLOCK,
Office, Room 6,
Corner Adams and St. Clair Sts.
TOLEDO.

Ontario St. Improvement.

Cherry street to Orange Street.

Persons liable to assessments to pay cost above, are hereby notified they can save 13 92-100 per cent by paying cash, which can be received to close of Monday, 27th inst.
W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.
jn15,17,18,21,2 3,25

"He Gives Twice, Who Gives Quietly."

I quietly give my Customers
Honest Values in Shoes!
Weber, 837 Summit St

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That is, in OUR NEW STORE with the
LATEST PATTERNS AND BEST DESIGNS!
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Oyster and Chop House!

All kinds of Sea Food and Game in Season.

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Between Madison and Adams.
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Special Low Prices on Pianos at THE WHITNEY-CURRIER CO.

Inasmuch as we have not moved our place of business for more than twenty years the expense incident to tearing up and removing every two or three years has been saved. This enables us to give lower prices, better bargains and better goods than any mercantile concern who uses the necessity for "moving" as a pretext for offering sham inducements. We shall continue through July and August, this year and next, to offer extraordinary inducements to buyers of pianos and organs to patronize our house. We sell the best pianos made, acknowledged and recognized as such, as well as commoner grades, such as offered by our competitors. Our price, when grade and quality is considered, is lower, by far, than has heretofore been offered by any Toledo dealer or agent.

THE WHITNEY-CURRIER CO,
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LOTS FOR $175.00

Small Down Payment---$5 Per Month!

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At No Time in the History of Toledo

Have there been such rare opportunities for the prudent investor to place his money in lands as at present. Toledo property is away down at rock bottom figures. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices as they are sure to go up.

Fortunes Have Been Made

By judiciously investing a few dollars in real estate, and the secret of success often buying in a growing locality at a low figure, and holding the property

Why Don't You Buy a Home?

You may try to get around it by saying that you cannot afford it. This is nonsense as every one of us spends more money needlessly every month than the small payment required to secure a lot.

Houses Built on Monthly Payments

With a small down payment. If you are worth $5 a month you are good for a lot in Fair Ground Addition. With the New Depot Electric Street Ry, Water and City Gas this part of the city is bound to go ahead and prices will be from 50 to 100 per cent. higher a year later.

For further particulars apply to

I. H. DETWILER & CO.,

Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts. Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

Branch Office on the Grounds, corner Detroit Ave. and Dorr St.
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SUMMER - GOODS!

Lemonade Tumblers, Soda Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Wine and Claret Glasses, Ice Cream Dishes, &c.

LOWEST PRICES IN TOLEDO!

THE DAUDT GLASS AND CROCKERY CO.

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DO YOU THINK

Your Carpets ought to last forever? Is it not a fact that they have served you well, and that the uncomplaining old floor ought to have a new covering?

If that is so, come to us for the New Patterns in all grades of Carpets and Rugs.

V. B. SNYDER & SON.

The Old Reliable Carpet House.

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An endless variety of Clothing, occupying three floors, and complete satisfaction guaranteed to all.

NOTICE.
Money Refunded on All Goods Returned if Not Soiled.

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LARGE BOAT DISPLAY

Showing everything from a Canoe to a Steamer, to be seen at

The Toledo Exposition and the Great Inter-State Fair,

SEPTEMBER 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12,

TOLEDO, - OHIO.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL

We carry the largest stock in the city for you to select from, and all the latest designs from the best manufacturers are to be found in our ware room.

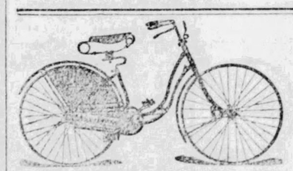
We sell bed room suits of 3 pieces from $15 to $25, and carpets of beautiful designs from 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

We have elegant Center Tables as low as $2.50 and $3.00. Baby Cabs at a great reduction. Bargains all through the stock.

We are going to close out this immense stock to make room for new purchases and shall keep the goods a moving. All will get bargains. Everyone wanting furniture will be sold cheap for cash, or on easy payments.

Don't fail to call at 434 Summit St.

OPEN EVENINGS. COLDBERG & JACOBSON



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MECHANICS' TOOLS AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

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Interest allowed on Savings Deposits, payable Semi-Annually.
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If you want a Watch, or anything in the Jewelry line, and want a little time on them, call at No. 13 Adams Block (up stairs), cor. Adams and St. Clair Sts., and see

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We will sell one dozen of them at one-half regular price. Cut out this notice and bring with you. Wringer fully guaranteed. Money refunded if wringer is not satisfactory.
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Visitors to our Diamond Department can be shown the largest stock of Perfect Diamonds in the State.

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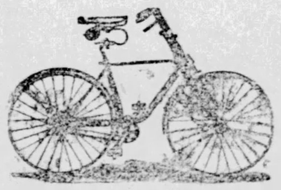

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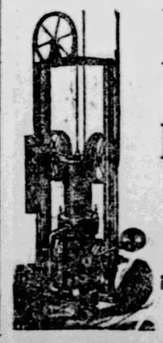

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